

Newport Mercury

WHOLE NUMBER 9015

NEWPORT, R. I., MAY 22, 1920

VOLUME CLXI—NO. 50

The Mercury.

THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editors.
A. H. SANBORN,

Mercury Building,

102 THAMES STREET,
NEWPORT, R. I.

Established June, 1768, and is now in its one hundred and sixty-third year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, with less than half a dozen exceptions. The paper is printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, state, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments. Teaching so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

Terms: \$2.00 a year in advance. Single copies in wrappers, 6 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication.
Specimen copies sent free, and special terms given advertisers by addressing

Local Matters.

COMMANDERY INSPECTION

The annual inspection of Washington Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar, was held on Wednesday evening in the presence of a large number of officers and other distinguished visitors. The work of the officers and the drill corps was highly commended by the inspecting officer.

Previous to the Commandery session, members and guests sat down to an excellent turkey supper, under the direction of Benjamin F. Downing, 3d, Captain General of the Commandery. The supper was served by the wives and daughters of the members of the Commandery, many of whom are officers of the Eastern Star.

The inspecting officer was Eminent Sir Clarence M. Dunbar, Grand Standard Bearer of the Grand Commandery and Division Commander of the Sixth Division, to which Washington Commandery is assigned. He was assisted by Eminent Sir George H. Sykes, of Attleboro, Deputy Grand Warden. Among the members of his suite were E. Sir James S. Blake, Grand Captain General; E. Sir Asa C. Jewett, Grand Junior Warden; E. Sir James A. Gunn, Jr., Grand Sword Bearer; E. Sir Norris G. Abbott, Grand Captain of the Guard; Eminent Commander George M. Hatch of Godfrey deBouillon Commandery of Fall River; Past Commander William P. Milton of deMolay Commandery, Past Commander George W. Knowlton of Joseph Warren Commandery; Past Commander Henry F. Baldwin of Calvary Commandery; Past Commanders George W. Bowen, Elmer D. Young, and Charles M. Bowen of Godfrey deBouillon Commandery.

During the evening Washington Commandery was presented with a handsome portrait of Past Commander George W. Knowlton of Joseph Warren Commandery, who is an honorary member of Washington Commandery.

THE COURT OF INQUIRY

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt took the stand at the session of the Naval Court of Inquiry in Washington on Thursday. While admitting that the organization that conducted the inquiry into Newport conditions was attached directly to his office, he passed the buck to Lieutenant Hudson, the commanding officer of that section, who, he claimed, was responsible for the methods used. Mr. Roosevelt also brought Governor Beekman's name into the case, saying that the Governor had arranged to have Rev. C. P. Hall call upon him and explain conditions in Newport. Mr. Roosevelt was not subjected to cross examination.

The Court is apparently approaching the end of its session for the taking of testimony, although some efforts are being made to have the court summon Rev. Mr. Kent to testify. Secretary Josephus Daniels was expected to take the stand on Friday. Nobody can venture a prediction as to when the finding of the court will become public property.

There is only about one month remaining in which to register for the Fall elections, the book closing on June 30. Next week the board of registration and canvassers will visit the polling places in the various wards to accommodate those who are unable to go to the City Hall to register.

Alexander Smith Edward and Barret Sisson of this city will receive their commissions as ensigns in the Navy within a short time, being members of the present graduating class from the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

TEMPLAR PARADE

Next Thursday about 100 Sir Knights of Washington Commandery, headed by the Municipal band, will go to Providence by steamer Elberon and take part in the great Templar Demonstration and parade in honor of Most Eminent Joseph K. Orr of Atlanta, Ga., Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of the United States. The Commandery will leave the Masonic Temple on School street at 8.00 a. m. sharp and will march to the boat landing at Sullivan's wharf. There they will be joined by the ladies and will board the steamer Elberon for a sail up the bay, which is expected to consume about two hours. A light luncheon will be served on the boat before landing to take part in the parade.

On arriving in Providence, the ladies will be met by a special trolley to convey them from the Transit street wharf to the grand stand in Exchange Place, where seats have been reserved for the whole delegation from this city. The Commandery will be met by an aide from the staff of the chief marshal and escorted to its place in line near Promenade street.

The parade will start at 11 o'clock sharp, and will move over a route slightly more than two miles in length. There will be some 8,000 uniformed Knights in line, with about forty bands of music, representing every Commandery in the jurisdiction of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. It will be the largest and most impressive Templar parade ever held in this State, and one of the largest ever seen in the East. The forty-eight Commanderies that will participate come from every section of the two States, and will constitute a fine body of men. The showy uniforms should make a very inspiring spectacle.

After the parade Washington Commandery and ladies will proceed to the Crown Hotel, where the private dining room has been reserved, and an excellent dinner will be served. After dinner they will return to the grand stand in Exchange Place where the competitive drills will be held for three handsome silver cups. Nine Commanderies have entered their drill corps for this event, and among them is Washington Commandery of this city, under Adjutant William M. Thompson. The other entrants are Boston, Springfield, deMolay, Calvary, Hugh dePayens, St. Omer, Berkshire, and Joseph Warren. These are the largest Commanderies in the jurisdiction, and Washington will have to work hard to carry off one of the coveted cups.

After the drill the Knights and ladies will return to their steamer and sail for home by moonlight, supper being served on board the boat. The Municipal band will furnish music on the boat as well as for the parade in Providence.

On Friday the business session of the Grand Commandery will be held in Providence, following which luncheon will be served at Pomham. In the afternoon the Grand Master and other distinguished guests will come to Newport by automobile and will be escorted about the city by officers of Washington Commandery. The programme will include a trip to the Training Station and around the Ocean Drive, terminating at the residence of Governor R. Livingston Beekman, where refreshments will be served.

The Templar demonstration has been arranged in honor of Most Eminent Joseph K. Orr, who will be the guest of the Grand Commandery.

The one-man cars have gone into operation on the Point division of the Newport & Providence Railway, and as far as can be ascertained are giving excellent satisfaction. The road some time ago obtained permission from the Public Utilities Commission to operate this form of car, and has three cars completely equipped for this service. Two new cars have been ordered but have not yet been received from the manufacturer.

The Ocean Drive has had a liberal coating of heavy road oil this week, and is considerably mended up in consequence. It will take only a few days for the oil to soak in, however, and after that it is hoped that the road will be found in excellent condition all summer. At present, the road is not one of the desirable driving places for automobiles.

The large fleet of destroyers is now in Newport harbor and this will be their base throughout the summer, unless unforeseen events call them elsewhere. There are many men in the fleet and the streets already present a very lively appearance in the evenings, when shore leave is granted.

GEORGE PIERCE

Mr. George Pierce, a well known colored man and veteran of the Civil War, died very suddenly at the club house of the Newport Yacht Club on Monday. He had been steward of the Club for twenty years, and lived on the premises. Monday morning, he was found unconscious by a neighbor who summoned a physician, but he was dead before medical assistance arrived.

Previous to his appointment as steward of the Yacht Club, to which he had devoted all his time for the past twenty years, Mr. Pierce was employed at various odd jobs about town and was well known. He was a member of Lawton-Warren Post, G. A. R., having seen active service during the Civil War. He was in the Navy for two years during the early part of the war, and afterward served for about the same length of time in the army. After the close of the war he was in active service with a cavalry regiment on the western plains, where he saw considerable Indian fighting.

Mr. Pierce was a prime favorite with the members of the Yacht Club, taking a deep interest in all that pertained to the Club and its members. He took a great pride in the club house and was constantly on duty there.

LEVI P. MORTON

Hon. Levi P. Morton, a former Vice President of the United States, and for many years a well known summer resident of Newport, died at his home at Rhinebeck, N. Y., on Sunday, which was his ninety-sixth birthday. He had been in failing health for some time.

Mr. Morton is perhaps best known to the present generation of Newporters as the donor of that beautiful tract of land in the southern section of the city which has been called Morton Park in his honor. He formerly owned the handsome estate on Bellevue avenue known as Fairlawn, which was afterward sold to the late L. Townsend Burden. He came regularly to Newport for many years, but since selling his estate he had been seldom seen here.

MRS. HENRY W. COZZENS

Mrs. Clarissa Reed Cozzens, widow of Henry W. Cozzens, died at her home on Powell avenue on Monday, after having been in failing health for some time. She was in her eighty-fourth year. She was one of the nine children of the late Joseph G. Stevens, and was the last survivor of the family. She had a wide circle of friends throughout the city, and was held in the highest esteem. She is survived by two daughters, Mrs. A. O'D. Taylor and Miss Ethel Cozzens. A son, Mr. Henry W. Cozzens, Jr., died in New York during the past winter.

There is a possibility of the establishment of another manufacturing industry in Newport, representatives of the National India Rubber Company of Bristol having been here this week to look into the possibilities of establishing a branch here. The Perry Mill was looked over and seemed a desirable location and more may be heard from the Company. This concern is connected with the United States Rubber Company, of which Col. Samuel P. Colt is the head.

Newporters are much pleased at the announcement by the New Haven road that the late evening train from Boston will be restored, beginning June 1st. This train leaves Boston at 9.40 and connections can be made at Fall River with a train from Providence. For some months it has been impossible to get into Newport by train in the late evening.

Last Sunday was a genuine spring day and in consequence there was a large number of people at the Beach. Some of the attractions were open and were liberally patronized. As soon as the weather warms up the attendance will undoubtedly be large, but the cold weather that we have had all the spring is not conducive to good business at the beaches.

A sub-station of the Newport Post-office has been opened in Corson's music store on Broadway. For some time it has been necessary for residents of that section to come down on to Thames street to buy a postage stamp and the new station should prove a great convenience.

Mr. H. F. Preston, a Master at St. George's School, has just brought out a very valuable book on St. George's School in the War. As secretary of the St. George's School Alumni Association and editor of the Alumni Bulletin, Mr. Preston was well qualified to edit such a publication.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN

The board of aldermen had a busy session on Thursday evening, opening a number of bids, granting many licenses, and preparing a number of items for presentation to the representative council on Friday evening. Three proposals for printing contracts were opened and the Mercury Publishing Company took all of them at the lowest figures.

A claim for damages from Lima Koehler for injuries alleged to have been received by falling over an obstruction on Weaver avenue, was referred to Aldermen Martin and Williams. Large claims for damages by dogs to sheep were approved, these being principally for sheep belonging to William W. Anthony of Portsmouth. City Solicitor Sullivan and Alderman Hughes were made a committee with power to act on the request of the Block Island Steamboat Company for renewal of their lease of the City Wharf. Petitions of the Newport & Fall River Street Railway Company for permission to erect poles on Steam street were referred to Alderman Martin. Many licenses of various kinds were granted.

Bids for printing the building ordinances, for printing tax bills, and for printing and binding the City documents and tax lists, were opened, and in each case the Mercury Publishing Company was the lowest bidder and was awarded the contract. The contract for furnishing \$30,000 in anticipation of taxes went to S. N. Bond & Co. at \$6.23, they being the only bidders. Bids for supplies for the fire department were referred to the city clerk for tabulation. Aldermen Hughes and Martin were appointed a committee to act with the city solicitor on the matter of contract with the Newport Hospital.

Chief Kirwin reported several places on Long wharf as dangerous fire risks and the matter was referred to Mayor Mahoney for investigation. A resolution of regret at the death of Hon. Levi P. Morton was adopted and a copy will be sent to the family.

There was a discussion over the status of the school bonds and it was learned that the council will have to be called in session each time it is desired to issue a portion of these bonds. Several other matters were referred to the council meeting on Friday evening for action.

LAYMEN'S SUNDAY

Next Sunday, Whitsunday, will be observed as Laymen's Sunday at Channing Memorial Church, when the morning service will be under the direction of the Charles T. Brooks Chapter of the Laymen's League, of which Mr. Fred W. Johnstone is the president. The address will be delivered by Mr. J. Randolph Collidge, of Boston. Brooks Chapter, although a young organization, has already made its influence felt in the church and in the community, and in taking over a morning service in the church has established an innovation in the work of the League.

The officers of the Chapter are Fred W. Johnstone president, Herbert Warren Lull vice president, Leander K. Carr second vice president, and Francis S. Goff secretary-treasurer. The executive board consists of the officers and Edward P. Gosling, Dr. William R. Howard and Walter A. Wright.

RED MEN COMING

Weenat Shassitt Tribe of Red Men sent a delegation of 37 members to attend the annual session of the Great Council of Rhode Island in Pawtucket on Thursday, and the local men were successful in securing Newport as the location for the next session of the Great Council. There was a lively contest over the election to the office of Great Senior Sagamore, Louis H. Scott of this city making a strong run, and losing by only three votes to Joseph Barber. Chester Staats of this city was appointed Deputy Great Sachem to Watchemoket Tribe of East Providence.

Captain and Mrs. Reginald R. Belknap have rented their cottage on Washington street and will spend the summer in Boston where Captain Belknap will be on duty.

The new stone crusher is being set up at the City quarry and Commissioner Sullivan hopes to have it in operation early next week.

The Newport police patrol is back in service after having been thoroughly overhauled and repainted.

Mrs. Susan E. Watson, widow of Daniel Watson, is critically ill at her home on Ayrauld street.

Mr. William S. Bailey has removed his market from Thames street to Market Square.

REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL

The representative council was called to meet on Friday evening to take further action in regard to the issuing of bonds for school purposes.

After the bonds, or a portion of them, had been issued by the board of aldermen in accordance with a previous resolution of the council, it was found that they could not be marketed because of irregularity. The council was therefore called to take proper action to have them entirely legal.

Another matter that was expected to come before the council was the petition of the men of the police department for an increase of pay to make them equal with the fire department. There was also some likelihood of the garage ordinance being called up again, as its advocates are very desirous of having some ordinance to regulate the public garages.

Miss Clara S. Ailman of this city, daughter of Mrs. Samuel T. H. Ailman, was united in marriage in Baltimore on Monday to Mr. Charles Joseph Connor of Providence. Mr. Connor is an officer in the Merchant Marine, and the young couple expect to go abroad in the early summer to spend their honeymoon.

Mrs. Frank Hammill of Bristol gave the fourth in her series of talks before the Newport County Women's Republican Club on Thursday afternoon, her topic at that time being the judicial branch of the government. As usual, her lecture was very interesting and instructive.

MIDDLETOWN

(From our regular correspondent)

Court of Probate

At the Court of Probate held in Middletown on Monday, May 17, the following estates were passed upon: Estate of John Silvia Lopes. The first and final account of Antoine Deniz da Silveira, Administrator, was examined, allowed and ordered recorded.

Estate of Isaac Barker. Petition of Eliot G. Parkhurst, Administrator d. b. n. c. t. a., for permission to sell two bonds of the Danvers Water Power and Land Company, at private sale, was continued for further hearing.

Estate of Isaac S. Hazard. An inventory was presented by Hugh B. Baker, Administrator with the will annexed, allowed and ordered recorded.

Estate of Isaac E. Smith. All parties interested agreeing thereto, notice was waived and on the petition of Ruth M. Ward, Clifton B. Ward was appointed administrator on the estate of Isaac E. Smith, and required to give bond in the sum of \$2000, with Ruth M. Ward as surety. David A. Brown was appointed appraiser.

Town Council

In Town Council licenses were granted Puny Pokross and Samuel S. Burdick, both of Fall River, to engage in the business of junk dealers. Lloyd S. Peckham, on his petition, was granted a license to give an entertainment at the Berkeley Parish House and use masks.

The thanks of the Council were extended by vote to Mrs. Mary M. Emery, for her generous offer to apply, at her own expense, talaria to that part of Green End avenue lying between Valley Road and Aquidneck avenue.

The petition of the Providence Telephone Company for permission to extend its pole line on Brown's Lane, was granted. The work to be done under the direction of Councilman John H. Spooner.

Dogs made two consecutive raids on the flock of sheep belonging to William W. Anthony of Portsmouth. On May 9 four sheep were killed and one bitten, and on May 16 seven sheep were killed and one bitten. The damages inflicted on the first date were appraised at \$90.10, and those of May 16 were appraised at \$155.30. Statements of the damages were presented to the Council meeting on Monday and allowed.

During the past fifty years dogs on Rhode Island have increased and the number of sheep decreased, so that the ratio now is about fifty dogs to one sheep. From 1850 to 1880 there were many flocks of sheep to be found on the Island, while at the present time it is rare to find even one flock.

Accounts were allowed and ordered paid from the town treasury as follows: For highway repairs: J. McCormick, for carting material on Jepson's Lane, \$27.00; Manuel P. Almeida, for carting material and work on Jepson's Lane, \$60.50; John H. Spooner, for carting material and work on Jepson's Lane, \$46.50; Peckham Brothers Co., for stone furnished Turner's Road and Wyatt Road, \$708.85; for stone and cement furnished and labor performed in repairing Valley Road bridge, \$78.75; for stone furnished and labor performed in repairing approach to bridge at Easton's Beach, \$213.25; total on highways, \$1,134.35.

Other accounts allowed were as follows: Plumber & Marchester, for coal and wood furnished for heating Town Hall, \$28; Mercury Publishing Co., for printing ballots, \$13.50; Bay State Street Railway Co., for electric light at Town Hall, \$3.60; Mary E. Marchester, for assistance in office of Town Clerk for four weeks, \$40; Providence Telephone Co., for telephone exchange service, \$5.40; State

of Rhode Island, costs taxed in complaint against Lester B. Simmons, \$14.65; Accounts for the relief of the poor, \$14; Newport Chapter of the American Red Cross Society, to aid in carrying on Child Welfare work and for defraying expenses of the Public Health Nurse, \$150; total for all purposes, \$1,142.06.

Public School Committee

The Public School Committee held its May meeting at the Town Hall. It was voted to amend Section 1 of the rules and regulations of the public schools to read "Sessions from 8 to 11 o'clock and from 12 to 3 o'clock." This was done on account of the difference in time between the old and the new time. The meetings will be held at 8.30 instead of 7.30.

Notice from the State Board of Education that a public census will be taken each year between the ages of 4 and 21 years of age.

With one exception the teachers will be retained for the coming year. Mrs. Daisy Hinton of the Wetherbee is to give up teaching after the close of school. Miss Vivian Lewin of the Paradise school has asked to be transferred to the Wetherbee and this will be done in September.

The Superintendent, Mr. Joel Peckham, is to secure diplomas for the scholars who are to graduate. There are five or six possible graduates at the Berkeley and two at the Oliphant. Mr. Peckham was authorized to secure the coal for the whole of the schools as soon as possible.

The School Committee expressed its appreciation for the gift of Mr. V. A. Vanicek of 12 Norway maples. The only cost to the town to have these beautiful trees set out at the Berkeley was the time and labor of setting the trees in position. Mr. Vanicek has offered to contribute shrubbery for those grounds for next year.

Mr. Joel Peckham was re-elected Superintendent for another year. Mr. Peckham submitted the following figures, compiled from the 1920 census, which has been delayed on account of sickness and bad weather until recently:

Number of boys attending public school, 163; number of girls, 190. Number of boys attending parochial school, 10; number of girls, 24. Boys in private school, 8; girls, 8. Boys not attending any school, 69; girls, 29. Total number of boys enrolled, 240; girls 261.

Death of James T. Peckham
Mr. James T. Peckham died suddenly at his home on Wapping Road on Tuesday morning. Mr. Peckham had been unable to work for a number of years and had been ill some time, requiring constant care.
Mr. Peckham, who was a well known resident, was 78 years of age, and spent his entire life engaged in farming on the farm where he resided. A few years ago he built a new house nearer the road and has resided there with his daughter, Miss Sadie I. Peckham, organist of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His son, Mr. John H. Peckham, and Mrs. Peckham, reside at the old homestead.

Mrs. Peckham died several years ago. Mr. Peckham is survived by five children: William J. Peckham, president of the Town Council; Frank T. Peckham, former State Senator; John H. Peckham, former Tax Collector; Mrs. Ida M. Brown, member of M. E. Church choir; and Miss Sadie I. Peckham, organist at the M. E. Church.

The funeral was held on Tuesday at 2 o'clock at the Methodist Episcopal Church. Many relatives and friends were present. The interment was in the family lot beside the grave of his wife.

The twin sons of Mr. and Mrs. Elton W. Peckham of Newport, formerly of this town, were christened on Sunday morning at the Berkeley Memorial Chapel, by Rev. I. Harding Hughes. One of the babies was named Edward Marion for the paternal grandfather, and the other was named for the twin brother of Mr. Peckham, Mr. Julian Overton Peckham.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Truman Peckham of Prospect Avenue was also christened at the same service.

Bishop Perry will confirm a large class, especially young men, at the Berkeley Memorial Chapel next Sunday.

The costume masque dance given by Team 3, of which Miss Happy Austin and Mr. Lloyd Peckham are the captains, was held on Friday evening at the Parish House. Prizes were awarded for the best lady's and gentleman's costumes.

Mrs. Howard G. Peckham has made arrangements to go to Scotland to visit her mother this summer.

Mrs. John H. Peckham has been very ill at the Newport Hospital. The election of officers of the Epworth League has been postponed a week.

Relatives and friends of Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Dennis gave them a surprise party in honor of the fourth anniversary of their marriage.

A demonstration of tractors for farm work under the direction of the Newport County Farm Bureau, was held on Tuesday at the farm of Mr. Alvin P. Smith. The exhibition was well attended. Three large tractors were demonstrated, being the Fordson, the Moline and the Heiler. Each was given three-quarters of an acre to plow, then later they each plowed three in a row.

Mrs. Philip Wilbur is confined to her home with grip.

Mrs. Daniel Chase has gone to Providence, where she will submit to a serious operation.

Mrs. Phoebe T. Manchester entertained the Colonel William Barton Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at the home of Mrs. Harold R. Chase on Thursday.

Living and Dead Heroes



Many unusual features attended Memorial day celebration in Washington last year. This G. A. R. veteran took a wounded overseas boy from Walter Reed hospital and wheeled his chair to all points of interest in the day's exercises. Together they honored the memorial to the regiment to which the fighter of '61 belonged.

GRANT'S HONORS WORTHILY WON

Great Soldier Will Always Be Remembered as the Savior of the Union.

THE MAN who sleeps so peacefully in the splendid mausoleum on the banks of the Hudson—Ulysses S. Grant—deserves all the fame that has come to him, and all the gratitude that has been showered upon him by his fellow countrymen.

In 1861, as appeared also to be the case in 1913, the great determining factor was force—the armed might of the nation.

In the attempt at a settlement of the difficulties between the northern and southern sections of our common country everything had been tried in the line of discussion, argument, pleading and prayer. On the hustings, in legislative halls and senate chambers, everywhere, earnest efforts were made to reach the compromise which would avert the danger which threatened the nation's peace, but all was in vain, and presently grim-visaged war was upon us with all its horrors.

The brothers were at each other's throats and the supreme question was, "Shall the Union be preserved?" With "malice toward none and with charity for all," Mr. Lincoln, as the executive head of the nation, resolved that the Union should be saved. To that proposition he dedicated himself body, mind and soul, and with the energy that was commensurate with his patriotism the great man prepared the armed might which was to carry his purpose into effect.

But America was fighting American. The best blood in the world ran in the veins of the fighters on both sides of the conflict, and for a long time the issue of the mighty struggle was in doubt.

It will be remembered how general after general, with large and splendidly equipped armies, crossed the Potomac, fought with characteristic American valor, and came back without victory.

Patterson, McDowell, McClellan, Braxton, Pope, Hooker, failed to bring Lincoln the victory he sent them out to win for him; and the great man in the White House was "wonderful nigh unto death." He never despaired, but God alone knows the agonies he endured in his silent soul.

Had Lincoln lived he might have enabled us, by reading between the lines of his story, to learn something of what he suffered during the dark and gloomy period from Bull Run to Gettysburg; but even as it is we know, from his intimate friends, that the good man came as near despairing as it was possible for one of his large faith to come.

However, in the moving back and forth of destiny's shuffle, it came to pass that the man from Illinois was entrusted with the stupendous task of beating the Army of Northern Virginia with Lee at his head.

It was that army that bore up on its bayonets the fortunes of the Confederacy; and if that army could be defeated the victory would be won and the Union saved.

With the common sense and directness that always marked his thought and action, Grant, immediately after the assurance from the president that he was not to be interfered with in the formation and execution of his plan, started out straight for Lee's army. Not Richmond or any other place was to be his objective, but only the Army of Northern Virginia.

We know how he went about his work. He was stuck to that work, and how, at last, he finished it.

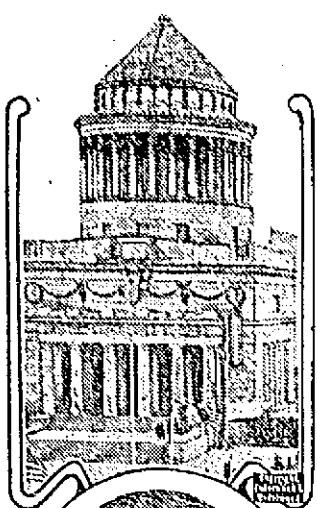
The advance from the Rapidan, the amazing Wilderness, the death-grapples in that Wilderness, the fearful losses from the first clash down to the bloody defeat at Cold Harbor, and then straight on after Lee's army to Petersburg, and the nearly twelve months' siege and, finally, the death trip at Appomattox.

The hard horse sense and iron will had done their work; the Army of Northern Virginia, annihilated by the

remorseless attrition, was no more; and the Union was saved.

Grant did it. There is no telling how long the war might have gone on but for Grant, or some one like him, and the "one like him" did not appear to exist.

There is a fact in connection with Grant's life that but few people are



acquainted with a fact that shows the shortsightedness of some who are supposed to be wise.

The fact is this: that just before the battle of Fort Donelson, General Halleck and McClellan had decided to cashier Grant, but held it back to see what the result at Donelson would be.

Grant won at Donelson; rose higher and higher; won more victories; in the supreme hour was picked out by the president for the position of lieutenant general, in which position he saved the Union and laid hold upon the immortality he so richly deserves.



America Has Stood Test.

This nation has received a new baptism of fire. It has been put to a new test and come through triumphant. America is stronger than ever, more militant for justice than ever, more appreciative than ever of the liberty which her sons unsheathed the sword to defend. It has been a time of trial for all of us. America was put to the test before the world. Thanks to the patriotic stamina of the country's youth, America stood the test and emerges triumphant.



Honor the Passing Heroes.

A few years and the Grand Army of the Republic departs forever; let these years be theirs. Let processions be magnificent and the fading blue their chief adornment.

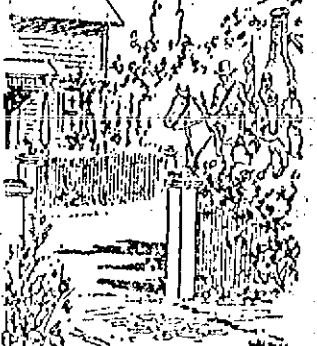
Beautiful Birds.

There are about fifty different kinds of birds of paradise, which are among the most beautiful of the world's feathered creatures, and their home is in the South seas, on the continent of Australia and islands and countries nearby. These birds live in forest treetops and are very lively and active, jumping about and hanging from the limbs of the trees.

Famous Frigate on Last Voyage.

Boston.—The wooden frigate Richmond, commissioned in naval service in 1818, has made its last voyage. It left here in tow on the final leg of its trip to Rockland, Me., where it will be beached and burned for junk.

"Yankee Trick"



ONE night in 1862, fifty cavalry men rode into a village in Virginia, and following the telegraph line, stopped before a house where the wires entered a window on the second story. Kicking open the front door they mounted to a room used for a telegraph office, where they found a clicking key, but no person present. A woman's hat hung on a peg, a small pair of feminine rubbers were on the floor, and an umbrella with a mother-of-pearl handle stood in a corner. A kerosene lamp was burning on the table to which the electric key was fixed.

"This office is evidently run by a woman," said the major commanding. "Come, sergeant, sit down there and get to work."

A sergeant stepped to the table and the major read to him a message to be sent to General J. E. B. Stuart, as follows: "We have destroyed the bridge as ordered, and there is no retreat for that force of the enemy encamped on the other side. But the destroyed bridge is only five miles in their rear, and if they learn that it is down they may slip away by another route. It may be well, therefore, to move upon them as soon as possible."

"Put that in cipher," said the general, "and send it at once." A reply to the message was received, stating that two divisions would move simultaneously from different points on the federal force and a third would occupy the position of the wrecked bridge. All would move together by sunrise. The major was instructed to remain where he was till ordered away, and be sure to hold the telegraph connections.

The men bivouacked in the yard surrounding the house, while the officers awakened the occupants and secured sleeping rooms. The major, to make sure that no message of warning for the enemy should be sent, remained in the telegraph office.

He had been on duty for several days, with but a few hours' sleep. There was a lounge in the room, very bulky and with a soft cushion. The major locked the door and threw himself on the lounge. He was so tired that he found it difficult to go to sleep. The key on the table kept clicking with the usual words passing over the wire, for the messages that had been sent from that office having been in cipher those controlling the line could not know that the station was in the hands of the Confederates.

But what bothered the major was a clicking which seemed to be within the lounge on which he lay. It appeared to be an echo from the key on the table, for when the key clicked the lounge seemed to click. But the major was so lost to consciousness that it would have taken the report of a cannon to arouse him.

He was awakened at seven o'clock in the morning by one of his junior officers knocking at his door. Arousing himself, he got up and, after a hearty breakfast, called for the sergeant who had sent the message for him, in order to be prepared to receive the announcement of the capture of the federal force which was to be surrounded. The sergeant called up general headquarters and was informed that no news had yet been received from the Confederate forces which had gone to make the capture. The major was instructed to hold the station until ordered away.

At nine o'clock a clatter of horses' hoofs was heard simultaneously on all the roads leading into town. The major sprang to the window and saw federal cavalrymen galloping from every direction toward a common center, that center being the telegraph office. There were hundreds of them, while he had but fifty men. There was nothing to do but await capture.

In a few minutes a force had surrounded the Confederates in the yard and an officer, throwing himself from his horse, mounted the stairs in the house, followed by two orderlies. Throwing open the door the orderlies covered the major, who, having no idea of resisting such a force, surrendered.

"Captain," said he to the officer who had captured him, "will you be good enough to explain how you knew we were here?"

"Certainly. Your telegram to General Stuart was repeated to our general commanding the force you intended to capture. We lost no time in getting on the other side of the river and,

being advised of the movement of your troops, a superior force was sent to cut off that division which was to have got in our rear. This force of yours has been captured."

The major stood with eyes wide open. "You say our dispatch was repeated to you from this office?"

"It was."

"I sent it in cipher."

"We got it in plain English."

"How could you have done that?"

"At this point the top of the lounge on which the officer had rested was lifted and under it the face of a young girl was visible."

"I can explain the matter," said a soft voice. "This office being in an exposed position, I had this lounge made for me on purpose, in case I should need a hiding place. I've got an electric key in here with me, connected with the main line by a concealed wire running from under the lounge. When I heard the Confederates coming I opened the lounge and got in. I heard the major tell his man the message before it was put in cipher. So I was enabled to transmit it in plain language. I know the major was on the lounge, so I only used my key when the one on the table was clicking. That's all there is to it; it's not much of a story."

"Not much of a story!" exclaimed the federal captain. "Well, that's a good one! Only changed capture of our men into capture of Johnnies."

"A Yankee trick!" cried the major. "You're not a Southern girl, are you?"

"No, I'm from Connecticut. I was brought down here with the Union army to act as operator."

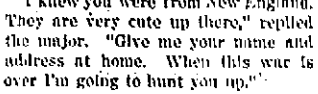
"I knew you were from New England. They are very cute up there," replied the major. "Give me your name and address at home. When this war is over I'm going to hunt you up."

"To kill me for this?" asked the girl, playfully.

"To kill you? No; to marry you if you'll have me. Any girl who can play as smart a trick as that is worth going to Connecticut for, and doing a big job of courting to win."

The major was marched away. But he kept his word. After the war he sought the girl and married her.

(Copyright, 1918, Western Newspaper Union.)



DAY BELONGS TO THE NATION

Since 1863 the Ceremony of Decorating the Graves of the Heroes Has Been Observed.

Memorial day, or Decoration day, as it was at first called, is said to have really originated with some southern women in Columbus, Miss., soon after the Civil war. In caring for the graves of their loved ones who had fallen only a few months before, they strewed flowers not only on the graves of the Confederate soldiers, but also on those of northern soldiers who had fallen in the same battles.

Three years after the war Gen. John A. Logan, commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, issued an order in which he named May 30, 1868, "for the purpose of strewing with flowers or otherwise decorating the graves of comrades who died in defense of their country, and whose bodies lie in almost every city, village or hamlet churchyard in the land." The day is now a legal holiday in practically all states of the Union, although all of them do not celebrate May 30, the date being earlier in some parts of the South. In the South there is also a separate memorial for the soldiers of the "Lost Cause," and this is called "Confederate Memorial day." In Louisiana it is celebrated on the birthday of Jefferson Davis (June 3), who was the first and only president of the short-lived Confederacy.

Our Nation's Heroes.

On Memorial day a thrill runs through every little hamlet in the land. Instinctively our thoughts turn to the little mounds beneath which sleep the nation's dead. Ten thousand preachers tell ten million worshippers to honor the Blue and the Gray. Temples grand and cross-roads chapels ring with patriotic hymn and national anthem. Somehow the very flowers breathe a fragrance that makes the blood flow a little faster. The reason is 'tis Memorial day and the nation honors her warrior dead. We think of them with awe and reverence. We follow the crowds, the band plays, orators extol, and little children place flowers beside the Stars and Stripes of the veterans.

Lines to Be Remembered.

A man who does not know how to learn from his mistakes turns one of the best schoolmasters out of his life.—Henry Ward Beecher.

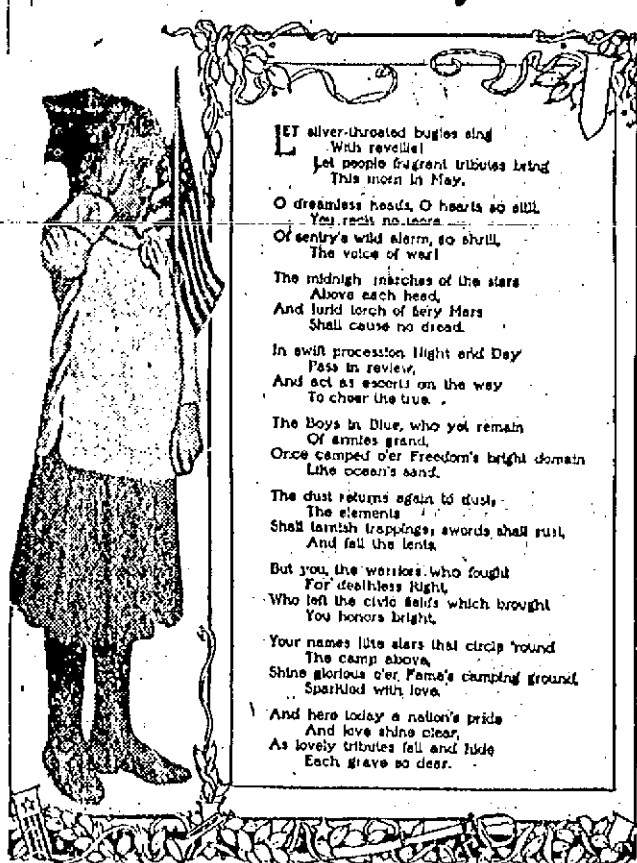
Gray Hair Comes Sooner to Men.

A man's hair is estimated to turn gray five years younger than a woman's on the average, so authorities declare.

Dog's Life.

A dog attains its full growth at the age of two, is old at ten, and seldom lives more than 20 years.

Memorial Day



LET silver-throated bugles sing
With reveille
Let people harken to the bugles
This morn in May,
O dreamless heads, O hearts so still,
You rest no more
Of sentry's wild alarm, so shrill,
The voice of war!
The midnight marches of the stars
Above each head,
And lurid torch of fiery Mars
Shall cause no dread.
In swift procession light and day
Pass in review,
And set as escorts on the way
To cheer the true.
The Boys in Blue, who yet remain
Of armies grand,
Orce camped o'er Freedom's bright domain
Like ocean's sand.
The dust returns again to dust,
The elements
Shall launch t'rooping; swords shall rust,
And fall the tents.
But you, the workers, who fought
For deathless right,
Who left the civic fields which brought
You honors bright,
Your names like stars that circle round
The camp above,
Shine glorious o'er Parnassus' clumping ground,
Sparkled with love.
And here today a nation's pride
And love shine clear,
As loyal tributes tell and hude
Each grave so dear.

MEMORIES OF MEMORIAL DAY

Written by One Who Thinks With Fondness of the Old Home Town's Observances.

While Memorial day has become a national holiday, observed as such in every city in the land, it is in the small town—the old home town—that one gets the proper conception of the spirit of the day, remarks the Kansas City Times. In the big cities there will be the rush of noise, the rest from the hurly-burly of the daily grind, and there will be gatherings in public places and in various cemeteries, and speeches, and the formal decorating of the graves of the veterans who fell in battles fighting for their country, and there will be an unusual number of informal visitors, too, who will scatter flowers upon the resting places of their dead.

But the big city is a crowded place, full of strangers. Even the names on the marble stones in the cemetery are strange to us. There is no sympathy in the big city, save the common sympathy that binds those who sorrow.

Out in the small towns our hearts turn to them for this day as naturally as they turn to the old home town and the old home folks at Christmastide.

One's Thoughts Go Back.

It is one of the facts that has impressed itself upon the industrial world that the rush is out of, not into, the big cities on Decoration day. In that it is different from all other holidays. Travel takes the same course on this day that the feet of sorrow tread when the family chain is broken. We follow our dead to the old home towns and lay them to rest in the quiet cemeteries on the hills. Today we are taking the pilgrimage of love to the hill where they sleep.

We know what is going on in the old home town today, even though we are shut up in the city. It is much the same program we witnessed when, as lads, we learned to distinguish between Decoration day and any other holiday. Programs haven't changed much. The parade in the morning, which never starts on time; the service at the graves of the soldiers who sleep there on Woodlawn hill, the salute to the dead by the firing squad of comrades from the G. A. R.—how the line has thinned, and how feeble those remaining among them are becoming—and afterward, the address by the orator of the day. The parades and the program are incidents of the day that make it appear like old times to you, but that is not the thing that takes you to the old home town today, nor takes your thoughts there, if you cannot be "present in the body," as Squire Woodbury will say, as chairman of the day—he is always chairman of this day, in the old home town—when he speaks of those who are not there to hear the speaking.

That Remembered Parade.

As you recall, or as you will see it, the parade is rather a simple one, compared to the big parades you see in the cities. It is not a long procession, and there does not seem to be much order about it. The old home-town cornet band, which always leads the parade, is not the best band you ever heard, either. It needs tuning up, you judge by the discordant notes, but, for all that, you want to see the Decoration day procession. It is the old home-town's way of doing things, and you have come to associate it as a part of Memorial day.

But that scene at the cemetery: There's a big bouquet of flowers on every grave. Aunt Maggie Snow has arranged for that, bless her, for she has been president of the committee on decoration as long as Squire Woodbury has been president of the day. Aunt Maggie has flowers hauled to the cemetery in wagonloads, and she knows the location of every grave on Woodlawn hill. "Now here is a basket of flowers for the 'Jap' Burton lot; you know where it is, right over there by the Nickerson monument. Take these over," Aunt Maggie says to a member of her committee, "for goodness knows the poor dears will have no one to remember them today, and 'Kit' Burton

Day of Sweet Memories.

And while Aunt Maggie and her committee are scattering flowers on every neglected grave, there is a stream of people coming and going, with their offerings of love—

Well, it is a day of revival of memories worth while, a recalling of old friends who were worth recalling. You pass by and read the names on the stones, and you get a glimpse of a year that has gone forever, and yet, here's some one at this grave scattering flowers, whose life is linked with that other year. And in some way that life and that year touched you for some lasting influence. For in the old home town no man liveth unto himself and no man dieth unto himself.

It is that picture that drives your thoughts back to the old home towns everywhere, for all old home towns are alike. The day will be the same in the one as in the other.

It is the memorial day of a nation; it is the memorial day for the community; it is the memorial day for the home. It does not belong to any one city, or state, or section, for now, thank God, no Mason and Dixon line divides the day between the North and the South. In the South wherever a once blue-and-soldier rests, his grave is decorated along with the graves of those who wore the gray. It is a day to be observed, "an holy day forever in all your generations."

America had her first Memorial day in Europe last year.

While military salutes were fired in honor of the dead, an American flag was placed over the grave of every American soldier in Europe. In the United States many service flags are surrounded with laurel or flowers, in honor of American heroes who paid the price of democracy, and who sleep beneath the soil of France.

First to "Die" in Civil War.

The first man "killed in action" in the Civil war isn't dead at all. He is very much alive and is working every day in the inquiry section of the Atlanta, Ga., post office. He recovered from his wounds, lived through the war and is now eighty years old and in good health.

This man is "Uncle" George H. Hammond, one of the three surviving members of the "Atlanta Greys," known of old as company F of the eighth Georgia Infantry, says an exchange. He enlisted May 1, 1861, and July 21 of the same year was reported officially as the first man to fall at the battle of Manassas. Only a youngster, he was shot through the shoulder and left on the battlefield as dead. Mistakes in casualty lists were made then as well as now, and when he returned home a few weeks later his mother was mourning his death. He read his own obituary in the papers.

Hammond didn't mind being considered officially dead, but what bothered him then was not being able to fight again. His wound preventing further service. He was an ardent patriot to the war against Germany and won many distinctions through his fervent speeches at the Atlanta recruiting stations.

Bedford, Ind.—Officials of the Monon railroad quickly solved the housing problem for Jess Enoch. In charge of a section gang at Salem. The house occupied by Enoch and his family had been sold and there was not a vacant one in town, so the railroad sent a combination sleeping and dining car, which Enoch has transformed into a fire-room bungalow.

Ambition Egg'd Film On.

Cincinnati, O.—Why keep hens? Joseph Rosemeyer ate an egg that cost him \$62. Six months ago Rosemeyer bought 21 hens. He was told it would take some little time for them to become accustomed to their new surroundings. It did six months, and at a cost of \$22 before the first egg appeared.

New York, New Haven
 & Hartford Railroad.

FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

**Salient Features of Spring Clothes of
Marked Interest to Women Who
Seek to Wear Latest
Creations.**

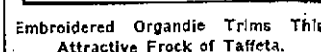


figure that the French love so to pray for the about?" Well, it is not as yet the French figure, which is allowed to be as plump as it pleases, wherever it pleases. We still lean to straight lines in this country, and the figure which is not built along these lines may be coerced to the state where it seems to be. It is for such a figure

Long-Waist Model.
For instance, there is one model from this renowned house made of gray satin, with a full skirt falling over a tighter skirt of black satin. The straight, long, flat bodice is embroidered in gray in an all-over pattern of large design, has wide cuffs of black satin on the very much abbre-



Most Desired Fabric.
At night, for dinner and dancing taffeta has made its appearance as the most desired fabric; the evening gown is rare that does not have taffeta used in its making in one way or another. Sometimes tulle or chiffon holds the place of honor, but upon examination taffeta is found to be the foundation material, for the particular standing-out quality is the thing that is absolutely necessary to the modern list of evening adornment. Taffeta has that lovely texture which makes it stand out, but at the same time it falls in pleasant folds. Especially the newer taffetas have been refined in their finish, with the creases and folds

Humor In a Bank.
The first day I worked in the bank in which I am employed I was given a sealed package marked "£10,000 in gold," which was in the form of a brick. I presented it to the downtown bank for payment and was sent from one teller to the other, each one keeping his discovery to himself, until I got sore because of the fact that they had me going around in a circle and discovered I was the goat.

I might add that it was not a gold brick—it was a red one. C. E.

P. S.—Don't you think a d—n fool like me earned a dollar—Exchange.

OCEAN CASTS UP OLD SHIP

Identity of Ancient Vessel Found on Rockaway Beach Uncertain—May Be Historic Pirate.

Rockaway Beach has another sensation, the Brooklyn Eagle states. Not content with washing up hundreds of thousands of crabs, lobsters and clams, the great tide recently dug an ancient beanie relic out of the sands and left it to bleach in a winter's sun, like some skeleton of a departed dinosaur. According to Capt. Joseph Meade of the Rockaway coast guard station, it is an old, old relic.

Nobody knows its history. From all appearances this washed out corpse in an ocean graveyard was once a saucy war vessel, mounting nine guns, including the old-time bow chaser that used to bark with ferocity at pursuing vengeance.

The ship is bluff-bowed, her spikes are handwrought, her ribs are of stout oak and her bowsprit, broken short at the cap, is a mighty bendstone on a

The old salts who are experts on such matters say the buried hull is an old British sloop. During the war of 1812 privateers manned by adventurous Yankees frequently hung about Jones' inlet, towing in their prizes for anchorage and running to shelter when British men-of-war, out for revenge, bore down upon them.

Another tradition unearthed from the old skippers of clipper ships, now come to anchor on the Rockaway shores, has it that Capt. Jones, for whom Jones' Inlet was named, at one time just prior to the Revolutionary war, pursued a profitable trade in contraband in the vicinity, unknown to the British customs. The handwrought spikes and the general shape of the rotting wreck plainly indicate that she was an oddtimer, very likely of Revolutionary times.

Village Within Extinct Volcano.
"Bottom" is the paradoxical name of a little village perched on the peak of a mountain which comprises the Island of Saba, in the Caribbean sea. No other spot in the world is quite like Saba; of all the islands of the tropical seas, it is the strangest, the most forbidding. Sheer conical, frowning, this island rises from the waves, its topmost pinnacle veiled in drifting clouds 3,000 feet above the sea, its coast rock-bound and precipitous. It is seldom sighted by ships, but those who do pass it would never dream that it was inhabited.

The mountain is an extinct volcano and the town of Bottom rests in its crater. No harbor breaks Saba's coast; there is no safe landing place or anchorage, and if one would visit the town one must step ashore from a small boat and climb a steep stairway of hundreds of stone steps or toll up a narrow, difficult trail. Every article brought to Saba from the outside world must be carried up the heights. The inhabitants are sailors, as they have been since the earliest times, and though they sail the seven seas they always return to their island home.

Thrift in Chile.
The Scots and the French had better look to their laurels as saving peoples. Chile bids fair to rival them. During the last ten years savings institutions have risen considerably in number. In 1910 there existed in the entire country but a dozen independent institutions carrying the accounts of some 200,000 persons; their complete savings amounted to only \$3,000,000 in American money. In 1917 deposits rose to 110,000,000 Chilean pesos, which would equal about one-fourth as many American dollars. To this, in the year 1918, were added 50,000,000 more Chilean pesos. The nation has encouraged savings, through stamps and other substantial inducements. Incidentally it is worth while noting that lotteries are not permitted in Chile; down there they believe in getting rich slowly and surely.

EASTMAN

Type of Idealist Worthy of the
Highest Praise.

American in the Philippines Was Forwarding the Cause of Civilization, With Krag in Place of Shepherd's Crook.

I first met him in the brush, a thousand yards north of Dugupan, in Pampanga, lying on his belly and watching me through the sights of his Krag. It is indeed startling to discover the silent menace of a rifle muzzle protruding through the tropical undergrowth, especially at 20 yards range.

"Sure, come on over," he laughed back, and his rifle muzzle slipped across a point or two, covering the trail I had followed over the skyline.

Though it was but a chance meeting, he trusted me as one of his kind, and there was no "glad-to-meet-you" talk or the reticence of Manila.

But his name is no matter; it was Harvard-Boston-Irish: of four American generations. But it is vital that his eyes were blue and that he was one of those sunburned American idealists whose success is not gauged in dollars, but in service rendered to civilization, to sanitation, to health and to decency. Why, then, was he civilizing with a Krug? I thought of the head-hunters of the northern mountains, not far away; and of native insurrection, now a thing of the past.

"Nothing, just precaution," he answered. Then I heard in the valley behind him the rhythmical pounding of boring machinery and saw the top of a timber scaffold for well digging.

He explained, as I crouched beside him, that a certain ex-caldale, in a fit of petulance, had thrown a dog into the village well, thereby contaminating the supply. This had happened three villages up the road and sickness had spread throughout the valley. To dig another well in the near neighborhood seemed inexcusable to the natives. Not that trouble was really expected, but machinery cost cash and guards had been posted at the hill trails. His village needed water, and water they would have, pure and cold from the 250-foot level, whether the natives opposed the work temporarily or not. These things he told me, and more, while we sat and brushed away the flies.

This man was no engineer and no sanitary inspector. He was no N. C. O. of the Philippine constabulary. He thumbed the bolt of his rifle and admitted he was a teacher! I had heard often of his type. Indeed, I had come to the Philippines for the sole purpose of making his acquaintance, and to meet him in the equality of the brush was indeed good fortune, for men of his kind the world over are prone to be as uncommunicative as the Englishman at the frontiers of empire. Here he was at work at one of the strong contacts of civilization and of education in the Philippines—the development of water supply.—Paul Monroe in *Asia Magazine*.

War Services Recognized.
Miss Maud Cleveland, of Berkeley, Cal., graduate and member of the faculty of the University of California, recently received the D. S. M. at the American Woman's club in Paris for "conspicuous service" while serving as head of the Red Cross home communications department of the A. E. F. Miss Cleveland had charge at Brest of the war brides who married American soldiers.

On the Links.
Fuzzle.—I don't like my caddy; he laughs every time I play badly!
Niblicks.—I noticed he had a perpetual grin.—London Answers.

Spring and Winter Wootens

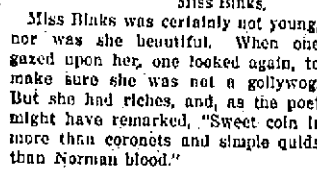
Comprising the best goods and styles to be found in foreign or domestic fabrics at 10 per cent. less than our regular prices. The we do in order to make room for our Spring and Summer styles, which we will receive about Feb. 25. We guarantee the make-up of our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.

J. K. McLENNAN,
184 Thames Street
NEWPORT, R. I.

◆ — The — ◆
Scrap Book

WHERE MR. SNAGGS GOT EVEN

Turned Down, Ho at Least Left Mils
Blinks Chewing the Cud of Bitter
Reflection.



"No, Mr. Snaggs," she remarked; "I shall never love again. The only man I ever loved was killed at the battle of—"

Snaggs reached for his hat, a dreadful smile upon his features.

"Yes, I know," he said, with deadly calm. "Gettysburg, wasn't it?"

FIGS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION

**Possibility That This Country Will
Soon Be Producing All Demand
Calls For**

It is not improbable that this country will soon produce all the figs it needs. This statement is made by the chief of the bureau of plant industry in his report on the progress of Smyrna fig culture in California.

Much of the success of this enterprise has been due to the fact, that the department has been able to maintain a caprifig orchard at Loomis, from which caprifigs have been distributed free to growers. Before this distribution was arranged for many small growers of Smyrna figs became discouraged and some even dug up their orchards. The relationship between these two varieties is that the Smyrna fig is fertilized by an insect which lives on the caprifig.

In the fall of 1917 the fig lasec was established in some old seedling caprifig trees in Brunswick, Ga., since then a number of caprifig trees have been similarly treated. The result is that it has been possible to caprify and bring into bearing many sterile Sicyrna fig trees growing in the southeastern states. Some of these trees bear a very high grade of fruit promising for use as fresh fruit or for canning.

What's In a Name?
 "A printer informed me recently what the Evansville Bar association really is," said Joseph H. Ingleheart, secretary of the Evansville association.

Mr. Igleheart recently ordered printed a number of licenses to be granted to members of the association. When a copy of the proof was shown him, he discovered that the word "Evansville Bar association" were in unusually large type.

"What do you think these license are for—saloon 'keepers'?" Inquire Igleheart of the printer.

"Why, certainly what else does the word 'bar' mean?" was the printer's response.—Indianapolis News.

Let In on a Secret.
While riding on a crowded street car I chanced to meet an old acquaintance. Having had quite a success with a little experiment at home, I decided to let my friend in on the secret. I placed my newspaper to my face in order that the passengers would not hear what I had to say. When I had finished telling him my story he straightened up with surprise and disapproved, so that all within a radius of ten feet could hear him, "For the love of Mike, where did you get that corn and raisins?"—Chicago Tribune

Southern Pine Important.
Aside from lumber, the southern pines, particularly the long-leaf pine, are the source of our naval stores representing a value of \$20,000,000 a year. The position of the United States in regard to these important raw materials is at present a commanding one. Only one other country can be considered a rival, and that country—France—produces only about one-fourth as much as the United States.

The observation has been made in the English courts that 90 per cent of the children brought up for trial were accused of stealing sweets. This corroborates the assertion of Judge Henry Hall that whenever there is an increase in juvenile crime it is due to a scarcity of sugar. The children must have sugar and they will steal it if they must.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Saturday, May 22, 1920

Senator Reed, democrat, characterizes the President's telegram commanding the Democratic party to follow his lead, "as the finest scheme of premeditated political suicide yet devised."

"United States Watching Mexico," reads a headline. This is what the Wilson administration has been doing for seven and a half years. In the meantime, Mexicans have murdered American citizens and destroyed American property.

"President Wilson desires to destroy all if he cannot get all," says former President Taft. In other words, he intends to rule or ruin. This has been his attitude ever since he became President. Yet many have been slow to realize it.

Secretary Daniels is much more anxious to make attacks on Admiral Sims than he is to go into the merits of this country's naval policy prior to the war and when the war was on, especially in its early stages. The Secretary acts like a man trying to distract public attention from the real controversy.

Secretary of Agriculture Meredith has reports showing that hired labor is about as scarce on the American farm as it was in 1918 when 2,000,000 men were across the water or in army camps. He says: "Our country faces a possible curtailment of food production, due to a shortage of farm labor, that promises to increase as summer advances."

Railroad sidings and junctions contain many miles of idle cars. Official estimates place their number at 288,000. There are goods to fill them several times over, but the railroads are unable to move the equipment owing to strikes. Both raw material and finished products totalling thousands of tons are waiting transportation; in the meantime mills are either forced to curtail their operations or shut down.

Every ten years, after the taking of the new census, the membership of the National house of representatives is increased to keep pace with the increased population. This year, according to the few figures given out, the House will be increased by sixty-nine. This increase as calculated by States, is as follows: Alabama 2, Arkansas 2, California 1, Colorado 1, Connecticut 1, Florida 1, Georgia 2, Illinois 3, Indiana 1, Kansas 1, Louisiana 1, Maryland 1, Massachusetts 2, Michigan 2, Minnesota 1, Mississippi 2, New Jersey 3, New Mexico 1, New York 3, North Carolina 2, North Dakota 1, Ohio 3, Oklahoma 4, Oregon 1, Pennsylvania 6, South Carolina 1, South Dakota 1, Tennessee 1, Texas 4, Virginia 1, Washington 3, West Virginia 1, and Wisconsin 1.

Rhode Island does not seem to be in for an increase, but she got it ten years ago. Perhaps that will answer. Not a word has been given out yet in regard to the population of any of the cities and towns of the State, while reports have been received from most every other State.

PLENTY OF SUGAR

Mr. Royal Meeker, Chief of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, says he will stake his reputation as an economist on the assertion that there is more sugar in the country today than ever before in our history. Which also means that if Meeker is right, we now have the most incompetent Attorney General in our history. Let Meeker and Palmer fight it out.

HANDING G. O. P. HARD JOB

The way the Democratic administration has built up an expensive governmental organization and incurred a huge debt, all of which it will turn over to a Republican administration next March, reminds us of the boy who put 27 eggs in the setting hen's nest. "Why, the hen can't cover all those eggs," exclaimed his mother. "I know she can't," replied the boy, "but I like to see her spread herself." The Republican party will have some job when it takes over the bunch of trouble accumulated by the Democrats.

SOME SHIPPING FIGURES

In 1910, about 90 per cent. of the foreign commerce of the United States was carried in American ships. In 1910, less than 9 per cent. of our commerce was carried in ships bearing the stars and stripes. Because of the destruction of British ships and the capture of German ships, together with emergency construction of merchant ships in the United States, nearly 28 per cent. of our trade was transported in American bottoms in 1919. What the statistics shall show in 1922 will depend largely upon the enterprise of American investors under the encouragement of the government. A co-operative spirit is necessary to success.

ECONOMIC EXPERIMENTS

The orators and the theorists can tell you offhand how to reconstruct the country's business. They would revolutionize the industries with their experiments. But they are never satisfied to work things out by gradual degrees. They want to do everything at once. And usually when they get a chance to try out their nostrums, they find that for some practical reason that never occurred to them, their ideas won't work, and leave conditions worse than they were before.

The practical business man is never afraid to try experiments. He is trying them all the time. But he does not try them out on a revolutionary scale, until he has tested them out on a smaller scale.

The Democratic administration and Democratic leadership are full of the orators who want to experiment on a big scale without knowing what they are doing. They are confident, for instance, that they could take over the railroads, run them cheaper than private management could, and make the government operation so popular that public sentiment would never permit them to go back to private control.

But this experiment ran your Uncle Samuel into the hole for the pretty little sum of \$1,000,000,000. The overwhelming voice of the country demanded the end of this wasteful folly.

This has been a characteristic Democratic procedure. The leadership of that party is theoretical, trying out experiments regardless of human nature and experience. The Republican party has given more leadership to business men, who would run the country on a business basis. They would be progressive, yet would base their measures on fact and investigation and experience, instead of on paper theories.

FUTURE OF MEMORIAL DAY

The National Memorial Day observances of May thirtieth have changed during recent years, and seem likely to undergo further modification.

But their spirit must be preserved. Twenty and thirty years ago, when the Civil War soldiers were in their prime, they were a most impressive demonstration of vigorous patriotic spirit. Today, when a remnant of elderly men are carried to the cemeteries to honor their fallen comrades, they convey pathetic as well as inspiring suggestions, and they need the co-operation of younger lives to preserve the occasion permanently as a national force.

The time will soon come when the soldiers of the world war are likely to take most of the responsibility for these occasions. In many localities the Sons of Veterans will carry on inspiring and enthusiastic exercises. But in the long run this tribute to heroism will probably be conducted largely by men who themselves have undergone the terrific experiences of war, and who know from personal experience what heroism really is.

The National Memorial Day seems likely to become a day for honoring all the men who have died in the American wars. It should include both the Blue and the Gray of the Civil War, since both parties gave their lives with equal devotion to an unselfish ideal.

All the political and economic differences that created that tragic separation have fortunately passed. Such slight frictions as still remain are merely such as will always exist between different sections of every country, so long as men are selfish and grasping and illiberal.

Thus Memorial Day will forever be the occasion when all men are asked to turn from their materialistic ideals, and honor those who have placed duty and love of humanity higher.

A BURLISON DEFICIT

Mr. Burlison has asked Congress for an appropriation of \$14,005,565 to cover the deficit incurred during the period of his control and operation in extension of his poor management he declares that if he had been kept in charge of the lines "a few months longer" there would have been no loss. Possibly he would have screwed the rates up until his books showed a credit balance, but the loss to the public would have been there just the same. They would merely have paid it in increased rates instead of in continued high taxes to meet deficiency appropriations. In the last two years the Government has amply demonstrated its utter inability to manage public utilities successfully, and Mr. Burlison's opinion to the contrary does not alter that fact.

HIGH COST OF PALMER

Attorney General Palmer has asked Congress for a deficiency appropriation of \$518,394.25. A short time ago Mr. Palmer announced that he had closed the campaign against the high cost of living as the expenses of the Department of Justice had to be reduced \$200,000 to avoid a deficit. He stated then that he did not wish to appeal to Congress for more funds. Howard E. Figg, special assistant to the Attorney General told the Senate Committee on Manufactures recently that of the 1,200 profiteers apprehended by the Department of Justice only 350 had been brought to trial and of these only 25 or 30 offenders had been jailed.

PORTSMOUTH

(From our regular correspondent)

Death of Andrew W. Grinnell

Mr. Andrew Grinnell died at the Truro Hospital in Fall River on Tuesday morning, after an illness of appendicitis, an attack of pneumonia and a complication of diseases. Mr. Grinnell had been in poor health for some time, and after an attack of influenza last winter, he did not regain his health. About six weeks ago he was carried to the hospital in Fall River where he submitted to an operation for appendicitis and later developed pneumonia. He returned to the home of his parents, but was later taken to the hospital with an abscess on his lungs and other complications, which caused his death early Tuesday morning.

Mr. Grinnell was born in Fall River August 14, 1896, and was the son of Harry W. and Cora (White) Grinnell. About two years ago he married Cora Negus and went to Newport to reside. He was employed as a mail carrier at the Torrey Station. Last fall Mr. and Mrs. Grinnell moved to this town and resided in the Spooner cottage near St. Mary's Church. He is survived by his widow, a daughter, born February 14, 1920, his parents, and a sister, Miss Cora Pearl Grinnell. Mr. Grinnell was very popular and will be sadly missed.

Mrs. Charles S. Plummer, who has been spending the past two weeks with her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Cornine, Jr., of Mt. Vernon, N. J., has returned to her home.

St. Paul's Guild met on Tuesday afternoon with Mrs. W. L. A. Lawrence. Much sewing was accomplished. The play entitled "The Klopomania" which was given at St. Paul's Guild House on Wednesday evening, was well attended and a good sum was realized.

Mr. Daniel Buckley has sold his farm, the Levi Cory homestead, to Mr. Antonio Reese. Mr. Buckley will return to his former home in Fall River.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer J. Peckham of Tiverton gave a luncheon in honor of the engagement of Mr. Ward Elliott and Mrs. Hazel M. Tripp. Mr. and Mrs. George Elliott also gave a dinner in honor of the happy event. The news came as an utter surprise to their relatives and friends.

The Portsmouth Post, No. 18, of the American Legion, gave a dance at the Town Hall on Thursday evening, this being the last dance of the season.

Plans are being made for a play entitled "Patty Makes Things Hum," which will be given in June at the Fair Hall Theatre, under the auspices of Portsmouth Post, No. 18, and will be under the direction of Mr. Ward Elliott.

A prize has been offered by the American Legion to the Post in Rhode Island securing the most new members. This week was Push Week and all outstanding dues were to be collected.

The Helping Hand Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church met for sewing on Tuesday with Mrs. Albert E. Sherman.

The Thursday Circle of St. Mary's Church met on Thursday at the home of the president, Mrs. George Elliott. Plans were discussed for a lawn party to be held at the grounds of the Rectory. The hostess served tea and fancy cookies.

Mr. George Anthony is having a large Green Mountain silo erected at his farm on the East Main Road. Four men who go from place to place constructing these silos are engaged on the work.

The body of Mr. Jesse G. Eyer, who died last winter at Johnston, N. Y., was interred in the Union cemetery on Friday morning at 10 o'clock. Mrs. Eyer, who was formerly Miss Irma Harrington, will make her home with her parents.

Dogs made another raid into the sheep of William W. Anthony on Sunday morning. Seven sheep were killed and one bitten. Of the former flock three sheep remain unharmed.

Mr. and Mrs. George Faulkner have had as guest Mr. Irving Faulkner of Fall River, Mass. Mr. Faulkner is seriously ill at her home.

Mr. and Mrs. George Manchester announce the engagement of their eldest daughter, Helen Elizabeth Manchester, to Mr. Edward T. Swanton.

Large Rattlesnake Killed

Mr. Elliott Soule recently killed a large rattlesnake in the grass near his home on Childs street. While driving home his cows, he saw what looked like a small snake. Upon investigating the snake, after he had killed it with a stick, it was found to be a three-foot rattlesnake, apparently about a year old. Many people remarked that a rattler was never known to be on the island before.

While driving out toward the road on Tuesday at Taylor's gate, Mr. Frank H. Manchester's Ford truck was struck by the electric express. The freight struck the Ford truck, a side blow on the right side, and pushed it off the track and into a telegraph pole. Mr. Manchester was only shaken up, but the machine was a total wreck. Mr. Manchester had bought six dozen of eggs, and four eggs were all that remained whole after the accident.

Death of Walter S. Soule

Mr. Walter S. Soule died at his home on West Main Road recently after a long and painful illness. He was the son of the late Jo and Lydia (Cory) Soule. He was born in this town and spent his entire life here. He is survived by a widow, Mrs. Aurilla Soule, a twin brother, Mr. William T. H. Soule, and a sister, Mrs. Edward G. Ruggles. Another sister, Mrs. Wager Briggs, died several years ago.

The funeral services were held at his residence and the ceremony was conducted by Rev. Wilbur Nelson, of the First Baptist Church, of which he was a member. The bearers were Messrs. Russell M. Peckham, John Watson, Clifton B. Ward, and William B. Anthony. The interment was in the Friends' cemetery. The floral tributes were numerous and beautiful.

Thursday all of Aroostook County, Maine, was sweltering with heat. The thermometer stood 89 degrees most of the day. We saw nothing of the hot wave in Newport.

BLOCK ISLAND

(From our regular correspondent)

Season's Records Broken

The attendance records for the 1919-1920 season were shattered at the 24th weekly market whist and dance of the local Athletic Association last Saturday night, when a crowd sufficient to put 27 tables into play answered the roll call of the official scorers at 8:30 p. m.

Owing to the late hour for commencing the hostilities, due to the daylight saving schedule, the whist period has been cut down to fifteen hands, thus leaving a good portion of the evening open for dancing.

The boys from the U. S. S. Fulton were out in force and entered into the popular steps with a swing and pep that is characteristic of the youth and vigor ever prominent in Uncle Sam's tars. The crazy-eights, however, put a "jam in their peak-hal-yards," and they have taken a vow to master the intricate figures before another weekly festival is adjourned.

The whist awards from the Littlefield market, were distributed as follows:

Howard Glazer, 29 points, bag of flour; Miss Laura Milikin, 29 points, 5 lbs. roast beef; Miss Lorraine Sprague, 28 points, 5 lbs. strawberry jam; Reginald Conley, 26 points, 2 dozen oranges; Mrs. Ruby Willis, 25 points, 8 cans pineapple; Frank Champagne, 24 points, 5 lbs. bacon; Mrs. Hazel Lockwood, 23 points, 2 lbs. coffee; Tom Ward, 23 points, 2 lbs. sardines; Consoles, Miss Esther McCarthy, Frank Austin.

After the customary hour of refreshment, during which temptation cakes frosted with cotton sauce were introduced, an exhibition waltz was staged with Elmer Allen and Nuto Ball as principals. This event was followed by the usual dancing period which was in evidence until midnight.

New Uniforms Arrived

The new uniforms for the Block Island Baseball team arrived last Friday and everybody who saw them on the boys last Sunday afternoon remarked at the neat appearance of the team with the latest acquisition. A representative from the John F. Chisholm Co. of Providence paid a visit to the Club, bringing the outfit with him. Altogether nearly \$200 worth of equipment was purchased. This is the first time in the history of the Island that a similar pure outfit has ever appeared in uniforms to defend the honor of the National pastime. The townspeople are proud of the boys and wish them success.

Vaudeville Show Coming

The Buffalo Club have announced a vaudeville entertainment for next month at the Empire Theatre. It is also announced that the feature act will be a satire on "I've lost my gal," in which Arthur Rose and Brainard Day will star.

Athletic Field Leased

At a recent meeting of the directors of the Athletic Association, the Athletic Field was leased to the Government for the use of the United States Navy boys and their invited guests, for Sundays for a period of one year, ending May 1st, 1921.

Hereafter all events occurring on the first day of the week will be under the direct supervision of United States Naval Officials, and all invited guests, as well as the enlisted men, will be expected to respect all regulations that are enforced on Government owned or leased property.

A duplicate copy of the lease has been filed.

Columbia Mid-Month Records

- Lazy Mississippi—Campbell & Burr
Rose of Virginia—Burr
A 2909—\$1.00
- That Wonderful Kid—Jolson
I'll See You in Cuba—Kaufman
A 2898—\$1.00
- Abe Kabbille at the Bull Game
Abe Kabbille Dictates a Letter
A 2907—\$1.00
- When My Baby Smiles at me—
Ted Lewis Jazz
Rose of Washington Square—
Kentucky Serenaders
A 2908—\$1.00
- Who Wants a Baby—Fox Trot
The Crocodile—Fox Trot
A 2910—\$1.00
- Delilah—Medley-Waltz
In Shadowland—Waltz
A 6147—\$1.25
- Philharmonic Orch. of N. Y.
Mikado Medley
Mlle. Modiste Medley
A 6146—\$1.50

Any of these records sent to you by Parcel Post. If you don't receive our Monthly Catalogues, let us have your name and we will see that you do.

PLUMMER'S MUSIC STORE
NEWPORT, R. I.

WEEKLY CALENDAR, MAY, 1920

STANDARD TIME											
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2
10:15	10:15	10:15	10:15	10:15	10:15	10:15	10:15	10:15	10:15	10:15	10:15
11:15	11:15	11:15	11:15	11:15	11:15	11:15	11:15	11:15	11:15	11:15	11:15
12:15	12:15	12:15	12:15	12:15	12:15	12:15	12:15	12:15	12:15	12:15	12:15
13:15	13:15	13:15	13:15	13:15	13:15	13:15	13:15	13:15	13:15	13:15	13:15
14:15	14:15	14:15	14:15	14:15	14:15	14:15	14:15	14:15	14:15	14:15	14:15
15:15	15:15	15:15	15:15	15:15	15:15	15:15	15:15	15:15	15:15	15:15	15:15
16:15	16:15	16:15	16:15	16:15	16:15	16:15	16:15	16:15	16:15	16:15	16:15
17:15	17:15	17:15	17:15	17:15	17:15	17:15	17:15	17:15	17:15	17:15	17:15
18:15	18:15	18:15	18:15	18:15	18:15	18:15	18:15	18:15	18:15	18:15	18:15
19:15	19:15	19:15	19:15	19:15	19:15	19:15	19:15	19:15	19:15	19:15	19:15
20:15	20:15	20:15	20:15	20:15	20:15	20:15	20:15	20:15	20:15	20:15	20:15
21:15	21:15	21:15	21:15	21:15	21:15	21:15	21:15	21:15	21:15	21:15	21:15
22:15	22:15	22:15	22:15	22:15	22:15	22:15	22:15	22:15	22:15	22:15	22:15
23:15	23:15	23:15	23:15	23:15	23:15	23:15	23:15	23:15	23:15	23:15	23:15

First Moon May 6th, 2:31 evening.
Full Moon May 16th, 2:01 evening.
Last Moon May 22nd, 6:12 evening.
New Moon May 29th, 3:12 morning.

Deaths.

In this city, 14th inst., John Thomas, in his 74th year.
In this city, 14th inst., Mary A. Coe. At Newport Hospital, 14th inst., Antonio Siveria.
In this city, 16th inst., Maria, widow of James Duffy.
In this city, 17th inst., Clarissa R. widow of Henry W. Cozzens, aged 81 years.
In this city, 17th inst., George S. Pierce.
In this city, 22nd inst., Helen, daughter of Joseph and Mary Laseca.
In Sydney, Australia, April 22, Annie E. Carry, sister of William Carry and Robert J. Carry of this city.
In Middletown, 18th inst., James T. Prichard, aged 78 years.
In Portsmouth, R. I., 16th inst., Walter S. Soule, in his 42nd year.
In Fall River, 18th inst., Andrew W. Grinnell of Portsmouth, R. I., in his 24th year.

been returned with the signatures of the proper officials affixed and is now in the possession of the Assistant Secretary of the Athletic Association.

Sister Alice Arrives

Mrs. Alice Haire, known throughout the evangelistic campaigns as Sister Alice, has been appointed by the Eastern Primitive Methodist Conference to assume the pastorate of the Block Island Primitive Methodist Church. Mrs. Haire arrived on the Island Wednesday and will begin her work at the church on Sunday, May 24th.

Three years ago Sister Alice conducted a very successful evangelistic campaign on Block Island and made a host of friends and added a large membership to the Center Church, which was then in charge of Rev. A. Heford. Since then Mrs. Haire has had charge of a pastorate in New Bedford, Mass., where she has been very successful.

Her many friends, embracing all denominations, are much pleased that she is to be permanently located on the Island.

Base Ball Reception

About two hundred base ball fans assembled at Recreation Park last Sunday afternoon with the intentions of witnessing a little set-to between the local pit artists and Uncle Sam's Warriors from the U. S. S. Fulton, but had to content themselves as mere guests at a little informal burlesque on the National pastime, due in part to the crippled condition of the local outfit who were there or four regulars shy when the Ump called the meeting to order and sealateness on the part of the sailors, who complained that circling the bases so many times in the first inning produced the dreaded malady.

With the above conditions in evidence at the close of the first inning, it was promptly agreed upon by both factions to call off the battle and introduce an out-door comedy to be staged in nine acts.

The play, the title of which was not announced, was a huge success from every angle and considerable originality cropped out in nearly every act.

The best comedians in the fracas were furnished by the locals and as circus clowns they could hold a steady berth with Ringling Bros. most any time. The minds of the Fulton's boys were bent more on the order of "Tugedy" rather than Comedy, but their leading man, Tiny, would not give his consent to the deep stuff, neither would his battery mate, Ginger Werts; but neither of these funny-men could hold a candle alongside of Banes and Heinz and their able assistants who wore the colors of the local jesters.

Barring just what happened in three of the nine acts, some real base ball was pulled off by both teams and a lot of good slick work was in evidence at times.

Now that the pink tea is all over, a smashing good game is looked for on the 23rd. The umpire will drop his hat promptly at 2:30 p. m., and unless all signs fail, he will start something that will resemble the old ball game minus the theatricals.

Reception Planned

Mrs. K. A. Hacking of Providence, who has conducted the New Harbor Dancing School the past winter, at the K. of C. Naval Club, announced at the Monday night class that the season would close with a big reception and ball on Monday evening, May 31, at Mohigan Hall.

The pupils of the several classes will participate in the grand march, which will be the inaugural feature of the evening, after which an informal dance, and general social will be in order. The affair will be public.

The Juliette on New Schedule

The steamer Juliette of the Block Island, Newport & Providence Transportation Co., beginning this week will make three trips to Providence instead of two. Daily service between the Island and Newport will be maintained as usual, but on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays the run will be extended to Providence, leaving the latter city for Newport and Block Island on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 9 a. m.

Miss Gladys Steadman, chief operator at the local Telephone Exchange, is enjoying a two weeks' sojourn with friends in East Providence.

Dr. Frank B. Husted is spending a three weeks' vacation with his family at Bridgeton, N. J.

Dr. Charles F. Perry, who has been sojourning in Florida the past winter, has returned to the Island and resumed his practice.

Mohigan Council, No. 16, O. U. A. M., and Martha Washington Council, No. 20, Sons and Daughters of Liberty, will attend special services at the First Baptist Church on Sunday morning, May 24th, at 10:45 o'clock. Dr. Horace F. Roberts will preach.

Memorial Day will be observed this year on Monday, May 31, the regular date falling on Sunday. Preparations are being made by Lawton-Warren Post for the usual impressive observance, the main feature of which will be the impressive street parade in the afternoon. The column will be a long one, and will include regulars from the Forts as well as sailors from the Training Station. There will be plenty of music. Customary exercises will be held in the Presbyterian Church in the afternoon, and the graves will be decorated in the morning.

The June session of the Superior Court will open in this city on Monday, June 7. There will be a large amount of business to come before the court and the session is expected to be a long one. The grand jury will have a number of important cases to consider.

Mrs. Jerome C. Borden of Fall River, a well known summer resident of Newport, died at her home in Fall River on Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. Borden have owned and occupied a handsome villa at Goose Neck on the Ocean Drive for many years.

Some coal has arrived in the harbor this week, but in quantities too small of making much headway on the accumulated orders that are in the hands of the local dealers.



WEATHER BULLETIN

Washington, D. C., May 22, 1920.

Warm waves will reach Vancouver, B. C., about May 27, June 2, 10, 17 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of May 28, June 3, 11, 17; plains sections 29, June 4, 12, 18; meridian 90, great upper lakes, Ohio-Tennessee and lower Mississippi valleys 30, June 5, 13, 19; great lower valleys and eastern sections 31, June 6, 14, 20, reaching vicinity of Newfound about June 17, 15 and 21.

June temperatures are expected to average about normal with highest temperature waves crossing meridian 90, as they move eastward near June 3, 13, 24, and lowest temperature waves near May 30, June 9, 10 and July 3. The June 9 cool wave will arrive earlier in Canada and will carry frosts farther south than usual. The severest storms will be during first week of June. I hang out the danger signal for them. Following these severe storms will come a great change in the cropweather which will not be much like the cropweather of the past several months. For the balance of June less extremes of wet and dry will prevail and moisture will be more evenly distributed.

A new feature will be noted in the weather chart. The broken line represents the intensity, or degree of force, in the storms. Where the broken line goes highest on the chart, the storms are expected to have the greatest force. Of course I cannot give the exact days, but the forecast is expected to be correct within two or three days. All weather features are included in the word storm. If the center of the storm passes over your locality you first get clear skies followed by warmer, cloudy, warm, stormy, rain or snow, clearing, cooler all these may be included when I say storm.

If subscribers to this paper desire any additional information they should always enclose a stamp and their plainly written address, particularly the name. Carelessness in writing your name is inexcusable, as your name is indispensable to a letter head. If you have not received a reply from me, examine how careless you are in writing your name. Some well informed grain dealers say we are to get \$5 wheat. I am privately, state what I believe, but I certainly would not publicly endorse that claim. It might class with the profiteers.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of Mincola Council, Degree of Pecositas, was appropriately observed on Tuesday evening.



MRS. J. F. LEWIS.
Beauty Surprises English
Society by Remarrying.



The former duchess of Westminster has surprised English society by becoming the wife of Capt. J. Fitzpatrick Lewis, formerly of the British air service.

COURTS BURNED WITH BARRACKS IN IRELAND

Armed and Masked Bands Lay Waste to Public Property. Tax Offices Rilled.

Dublin, Ireland.—In a series of raids by armed and masked bands 50 police barracks were destroyed during one night, according to an official statement issued from Dublin Castle. Twenty income tax offices were rilled and the documents burned and seven court-houses were also attacked.

The destruction of police barracks, as shown by the castle communication, was almost on as great and organized a scale as similar attacks last Easter, when more than 60 barracks were attacked.

Several attacks occurred in the counties of Antrim, Cork, Leitrim and Wexford, where one or two barracks were burned, including those at Cavan, Londonderry, Omagh, Limerick, Donegal, Meath and Tyrone. The procedure in all cases was alike. Where caretakers were in charge they were first removed; then inflammable mixtures or explosives were applied to the huts and the buildings were partially or wholly destroyed.

In the revenue offices, if there were any occupants, they were ordered out or bound with ropes, and then the documents were abstracted and destroyed.

Among the courthouses attacked were those at Cashel and Ballinamore. These were completely destroyed, with all documents. Armed guards were posted while the raids were proceeding, but all private property was respected.

The Rev. T. G. Wilkinson, one of the canons of Down Cathedral at Downpatrick, was shot and critically wounded while pursuing raiders on the street. Eight masked men had raided the Downpatrick rectory, cut the wires and seized valuable papers. When the canon appeared on the scene he received a shot wound in the thigh.

The houses of two newspaper editors were rilled and one anti-Sinn Féin editor was tarred and feathered.

Near Londonderry an attempt was made to burn the police barracks at Carrigan, but residents extinguished the flames. The income tax collector's office in Londonderry itself was one of those rilled by armed men, who burned the tax papers.

Two hundred men besieged the Holyford police barracks in County Tipperary for four hours, using rifles and bombs. A part of the building was set on fire, but the ten officers defending the place withdrew to another section of the structure and continued their resistance. The attackers eventually retired.

WORLD NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

NEW YORK.—Dominick Henry, suspended and indicted police inspector of the Fourth inspection district, was found not guilty of a charge of neglect of duty. The verdict came soon after the defense closed, Judge Malone having directed the jury to absolve the defendant.

FIRTH OF FORTH, SCOTLAND.—The German raider Moewe, which sank many allied ships during the war, has arrived here. It has been surrendered.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Salary increases totaling nearly \$100,000 annually have been made by the New York Telephone Company since October, 1919.

NEW YORK.—With a demonstration lasting twenty-five minutes, the Socialist party, of America, in convention at Finnish Hall, named Eugene V. Debs as its candidate for President of the United States.

OSSENING, N. Y.—Chester Cantine of Poughkeepsie and Richard Harrison of New York were electrocuted at Sing Sing Prison. Cantine paid the supreme penalty for the murder of Carl Dansinger, a Poughkeepsie grocer, while he was trying to burglarize Dansinger's store, and Harrison died for the murder of George Griffiths, a Canadian soldier.

Hermance Grether Nelson, who claims to be the former Baroness De Beck of London and Paris, has been sentenced to one year in Bangor, Me., jail and her husband, George Leroy Nelson, former second lieutenant 50th U. S. Engineers, to not less than two or more than four years, in the State prison for arson, by the Superior Court.

RAILROADS URGE HELP OF CONGRESS

Owners Say They Need 226,000 Cars and Thousands of Engines to Cope With Situation.

INDUSTRIES FEEL STRESS.

Call for Heroic Measures—Senate Committee's Extension of Payments on Revolving Fund Stated Inadequate.—Freight Blockade Serious.

Washington.—With reports from many big industrial centers indicating that an accumulation of freight is piling up at all gateways, east and west, the railroads appealed to Congress for heroic measures to enable them to relieve the congestion and thus permit production, needed to put down the cost of living, to go ahead without interruption. Railroad officials declared that the engines require 226,000 cars and several thousand locomotives to cope with the situation.

As a means of enabling the roads to provide this equipment the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee approved an amendment to the transportation act under which the railroads could be given fifteen years instead of five to pay back advances under the \$300,000,000 revolving fund.

Railroad officials said that this would help, but disclosed that the situation called for immediate and substantial relief if the carriers were to dig themselves out from under the accumulation of freight which they assert is stifling the industrial life of the nation.

While most of the roads were swamped with freight at junction points and big gateways, American Railroad Association officials said a perceptible improvement was shown by reports received from all sections. Complaints still came in from shippers, however, and the Car Service Committee of the association, which directs the car movement, endeavored to allocate equipment to sections and industries in greatest need of it.

There was no embargo on the movement of coal, livestock and perishables, and these commodities had a preferential rating and right of way next to passenger train service, which thus far has not been affected. Government agencies in touch with the transportation system put forth every effort to help relieve the situation, admittedly bad, but not quite so bad as a week or ten days ago.

Demands for coal were general. This was kept moving, while orders were issued for the quick dispatch of cars to the northwest for shipment of grain and refrigerator cars for California and Florida to take care of perishables.

The south seemed to be the only section free of congestion, the roads reporting a steady flow of southbound freight, with the northbound movement regulated at eastern and western gateways by the ability of connecting roads to accept it. At the Potomac yards here in the southern gateway used by all lines in and out of Washington, officials reported that 2,500 cars were handled. The movement north and south was about equally divided, but the northward flow was stopped suddenly by an embargo on all except the three favored commodities.

Particular attention was given to the New England situation because of reports that the tie-up was general and that the number of cars waiting to be moved now exceeds 30,000. Swamped as they are at some points, officials said it was natural to expect confusion, especially with a shortage of labor, which has seriously retarded work at junctions.

Development of inland waterways afford the only final solution of the present railroad traffic jam, Representative Small, Democrat, of North Carolina, president of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, declared in the house. He criticized what he characterized as meager appropriations by Congress for improvement of rivers, and said that the lack of a continuous, comprehensive program of waterway development was reflected by the present rail congestion.

John Grunni, head of the strikers, says 100,000 freight cars are idle in the Chicago district.

REBELS TO SEEK RECOGNITION.

Plan to Assure America of Friendly Policy.

Washington.—The revolutionary government of Mexico is preparing a diplomatic drive to win recognition from this country.

Elaborate preparations will be made for a formal request for recognition by the United States government, it was learned at headquarters of Dr. Torre Diaz, who is "confidential agent of the provisional government of Mexico."

RAISES JAP QUESTION.

Determined to Remain White Man's Country.

London.—The question whether there is to be a continuance of the Anglo-Japanese alliance is being brought before the British public by W. A. Watt, treasurer of the Australian commonwealth. He has urged closer co-operation between Great Britain and her dominions with regard to foreign policies and emphasized Australia's determination to remain a "white man's country."

The old warship Richmond, once a part of Farragut's fleet at Mobile and New Orleans, was set on fire at Eastport, Me., for the copper in her hull. She ends her career on the same beach where other historic craft, including the Franklin, Washburn, Minnesota and Vermont, have been burned by junkmen in other years.

CHARLES E. LOBDELL.
Republican Appointed Chairman of Farm Loan Board.



Charles E. Lobdell of Kansas, newly appointed chairman of the farm loan board. His appointment by the President occasioned some surprise, as he is a Republican. Mr. Lobdell has been a member of the farm loan board since its organization.

MAXIMUM BONUS FOR SOLDIERS \$625

Are Ignoring Protests Against Tax on Transactions in Stocks and Grain Futures.

Washington.—A maximum of \$625 cash bonus for service men who went overseas and \$500 for those who did not leave the United States was inserted in the soldiers' bonus bill by the Republican members of the House Ways and Means Committee.

The effect of this provision will be to cut a few hundred dollars off the bonus of those who served throughout the war. Previously the amount had been limited by fixing July 1, 1919, as the final date to which the bonus could be applied. The bill as tentatively approved by the Ways and Means Committee some time ago fixed January 1, 1920, as the final date. Those who take one of the four alternative forms of adjusted compensation instead of the cash bonus will be able to obtain equivalent of 40 per cent more than the maximum of \$625 and \$500.

The Republican members revised the sections of the bill specifying classes of service men who shall be entitled to receive the bonus. While a number of changes were made, the section limiting the bonus to the grade of captain and those of lower rank was not altered.

Such extensive revisions are being made in the bill that present prospects are that it cannot be acted upon by the full committee before a week elapses.

While resolutions have been received by the committee from various stock and grain exchanges protesting against the tax on transactions in stocks and bonds and grain futures, the protests will not be heeded. The Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee are standing pat on the original tax provisions of the bill other than the tax on retail sales.

GERMANY TAKES ON CONTROL OF COAL

Council Formed of Producers, Workers and Consumers.

Berlin.—"Sincerely veiled nationalization," is the Lokalanzeiger's description of the decision of the German economic council to take the control of the country's coal production out of the hands of the coal combine and entrust it to a "state coal council."

LATEST EVENTS AT WASHINGTON

The bill authorizing coinage of a special 50 cent piece to commemorate the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims was signed by President Wilson.

A provision that will preclude the railroad administration from deducting from the rental which it owes the railroads any part of the \$765,821,450 which the roads owe the government for additions and betterments made during federal control is incorporated in a bill reported in the senate by Senator Cummins on behalf of the Interstate Commerce Committee.

Secretary Daniels told the Senate Naval Investigating Committee that he had not signed a cablegram bearing what purported to be his signature which was among those read to the committees by Admiral Sims, Republican leaders of the senate abandoned the idea of concluding a separate treaty with Germany, and consented to the amendment of the Knox peace resolution, eliminating the request to the President that he negotiate such a treaty.

Senate committee decided to report favorably the Poindexter anti-strike bill for railroads.

The alleged rent profiteering in Attleboro, Mass., took on a new aspect when it became known that Martin Flanagan, president of the Tenants' League had purchased a two-tenement house and had served notice on the occupants of the second story that after June 1, the rate would be increased from \$15 to \$20 monthly.

TRAIN BANDIT SLAIN IN BATTLE

Kills Policeman After Robbing Illinois Central Mail Car of \$105,000 in Cash.

FORMER MODEL POSTAL CLERK

Chicago Police Battle Two Hours With Train Robber—Youth Gives Clerk \$20,000 for Traveling Bag in Which to Place Money.

Chicago.—A bandit, identified as Horace Walton, twenty-two years old, of St. Joseph, Mo., looted the mail car of the New Orleans Limited on the Illinois Central Railroad of \$105,000 in currency. After a battle with the police, in which the bandit and one policeman were killed and another policeman wounded dangerously, the bandit dropped the satchel containing the money. Federal officers are investigating the disappearance of \$5,000 from the satchel.

Walton fell with four bullets in his body after harrying himself in his apartment and fighting with more than 100 police, including several picked rifle squads.

Walton boarded the train at Gilman, a few miles from Kankakee, and took a seat in a pullman car. A pouch containing the money, which was on its way to a Chicago bank from the Citizens National Bank of Decatur, Ill., was put on the train at Gilman.

As the flyer pulled out of Kankakee Walton stepped into the mail car and announced that he was the postal inspector. He walked toward Elmer F. Harris, chief clerk, and his four assistants, then suddenly drew a pistol and commanded "hands up." The clerks obeyed. Harris and three of the clerks were ordered to lie on the floor. James E. Burke, another clerk, was forced to bind their hands behind them. Walton then tied Burke's hands and set about in leisurely fashion sorting the mail pouches.

Armed with a clerk's key he picked out and rifled the bags containing shipments of money, remarking, "It's easy when you have inside information." He took a traveling bag from one of the clerks, paying him \$20,000 for it out of his newly acquired roll, and putting the rest of the money in it.

After filling the bag Walton kept up a running fire of banter with the clerks until the train reached Englewood Station, in South Chicago, shortly before 1 a. m. There he leaped out.

Chief Clerk Harris loosened his hands and pulled the cord, stopping the train soon after the robber had departed, but even before the alarm had been spread Patrolmen William A. Roberts and John Kendrick met Walton. Their suspicions were aroused by the bag he carried and Roberts stepped forward to question the man. Walton, with revolver in his pocket, fired through his coat. Roberts fell, shot in the head and side.

Walton leaped into the arway of an apartment building, while Kendrick dropped behind Roberts body and opened fire. After an exchange of shots the policeman dashed forward and grappled with the man. Walton dropped the bag and fled. When examined later by Federal officers the bag contained only \$50,000.

Police rifle squads, summoned by neighbors, located the man in an apartment house a half block away. They surrounded the building and for more than an hour poured hundreds of bullets into Walton's apartment. He returned the fire steadily, using two guns, then suddenly stopped. Detective Chief Mooney led a dash on the room. Walton was found on the floor, dead, with four bullets in his body.

A membership card issued by the St. Joseph, Mo., Y. M. C. A., and a letter addressed to Mrs. L. V. Walton, 523 North Seventh street, St. Joseph, were found in his pocket.

Patrolman Roberts was rushed to a hospital, where he died after a few hours. He is survived by a wife and five children. Patrolman Thomas Serfiter also was wounded.

Walton had lived in the apartment where he was killed for several weeks, according to neighbors. A postal inspector's badge, a mail pouch key and an Illinois Central time table, printed in pencil on a card, were found on the body.

CUTICURA HEALED RED PIMPLES

Face Covered, Scaled Over, Itched and Burned.

"My face was covered with little red pimples. They scaled over, then dried up and were hard, and there would be four or five in groups, making them large. They burned and itched till I did not know what to do. I tried everything but they did no good. Then I was told to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment. After a week the pimples began to dry up and I only used two cakes of Cuticura Soap and not quite one box of Ointment when I was healed." (Signed) Miss Rosanna Allard, Wanoanoc Rd., Fitchburg, Mass., June 7, 1919.

Cuticura For Toilet Uses

When used for every-day toilet purposes, Cuticura Soap not only cleanses, purifies and beautifies but it prevents many little skin troubles, if assisted by occasional use of Cuticura Ointment to soothe and heal the first signs of skin troubles. They are ideal for keeping the complexion fresh and clear, hands soft, scalp clean, hair luxuriant.

Be sure to test the famous Cuticura Soap. Cuticura Soap is sold everywhere. Cuticura Soap shaves without.

There is Furniture, and Furniture

Some furniture simply fills up the vacant spaces and never makes a home look attractive. It is furniture of course, but where is the satisfaction in putting your hard earned dollars into furniture of this sort. You should buy furniture not to fill up the rooms, but to furnish them, to make a home you will be proud to live in. That kind doesn't cost any more if you buy it at the right place.

Our Furniture Furnishes

We have been in the home making business all our lives and we use all our years of experience in carefully selecting from the best markets the things that we know will give you lasting satisfaction.

Our Safety is Your Satisfaction

TITUS'

The right kind at the right price.

225-229 Thames St., Newport, R. I.

The Savings Bank of Newport

Thames Street

Wm. H. Hammett, Pres. Wm. P. Carr, Sec'y.

TRUSTEES

Wm. H. Hammett	Wm. A. Sherman
Wm. P. Buffum	Peter King
Wm. W. Covell	Anthony Stewart
Bradford Norman	Wm. P. Carr
H. C. Stevens	G. P. Taylor
T. T. Pitman	E. A. Sherman

GET THE BLESSINGS OF HOME OWNERSHIP

Do you own your own home? If not, why not start today a fund that will build a comfortable dwelling for you. An account with The Industrial Trust Company, with that object in view, is a wise plan.

4 Per Cent Interest Paid on Participation Accounts.

THE INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY

(OFFICE WITH NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY)

IF FOR SALE OR TO LEASE

LIST YOUR REAL ESTATE WITH

MARSH

1 BROADWAY

REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE AND AUCTIONEER

EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS MADE ON THE PREMISES

SIMON KOSCHNY'S SONS

Manufacturing Confectioners

232 Thames Street Branch, 16 Broadway

[NEWPORT, R. I.]

CHOCOLATES A SPECIALTY MARZIPAN CONFECT.

All Chocolate Goods are made of Walter Baker Chocolate Covering

[FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CAKES A SPECIALTY]

INDIVIDUAL ICES AND SHERBETS

All Orders Promptly Attended to

CHOICE CANDIES MADE DAILY

TELEPHONE CONNECTION

All Goods are Pure Absolutely

NEW WAR RISK POLICIES READY

Former Service Men May Now Convert Their Insurance Into Permanent Policy.

PROVISIONS ARE VERY LIBERAL

Rating Permits Reinstatement of Lapsed or Canceled Insurance Before July 1, Regardless of How Long Man Has Been Discharged.

Washington.—When congress passed the war risk insurance act, which has been characterized as "the most liberal law ever placed on the statute books of a grateful nation," it provided that the war-time policies, which were planned to endure for only five years, might be converted into permanent forms of life insurance to be issued by the United States government. Announcement of the actual provisions of the new policies which now is made, was deferred until necessary supplemental legislation could be passed, in order that the policies might be made models of liberality.

These policies are issued to former and active service men and women of the American forces, on terms which have been made exceptionally favorable, in recognition of their sacrifices. The government pays all the costs of administration.

A total of 4,010,388 applications for war risk insurance, representing more than \$40,000,000,000, have been received in the bureau of war risk insurance. The applicants, in many cases, have been awaiting definite announcement of the terms of the new policies, before applying for conversion of their war risk insurance to permanent forms.

Others canceled their war risk insurance or permitted it to lapse, inasmuch as it is necessary that the war risk (term) insurance must be in effect at the time of conversion to one of the permanent forms of insurance. It is anticipated that many who dropped their insurance will hasten to reinstate it under the liberal rating which permits reinstatement of lapsed or canceled insurance, any time before July 1, 1920, on payment of only two monthly premiums on the amount of insurance to be reinstated, the application to be accompanied merely by a satisfactory statement of health.

The six permanent forms of United States government life insurance into which the war-time insurance may be converted are:

1. Ordinary life.
2. Twenty-payment life.
3. Twenty-year term.
4. Twenty-year endowment.
5. Thirty-year endowment.
6. Endowment maturing at age sixty-two.

The New and Important Features. The principal features in the United States government life insurance contracts, which have been approved by Secretary of the Treasury D. F. Houston and are being issued by Director R. G. Cholmerley-Jones of the bureau of war risk insurance, are:

First, that the insured has three optional settlements:

- Option 1. Insurance payable in one sum. Settlement under this option will be made only when the term has been selected by the insured during his lifetime or the payment in one sum is requested in his last will and testament.

Option 2. Insurance payable in elected installments. The monthly installments are payable for an agreed number of months under their form of contract (not less than 60) to the designated beneficiary, but if such beneficiary dies before the agreed number of monthly installments has been paid, the remaining unpaid monthly installments will be payable in accordance with the beneficiary provisions of the policy.

Option 3. Insurance payable in installments through life. The installments may be payable throughout the lifetime of the designated beneficiary if they so elect, but if such designated beneficiary dies before 240 such installments have been paid, the remaining unpaid monthly installments will be payable in accordance with the beneficiary provisions of the policy.

Total and Permanent Disability. Second, the policies provide for total and permanent disability benefits to the insured covering the entire period the policy is in force, and during the period of the insured's total and permanent disability. The total and permanent disability feature is also included in the paid-up and extended features of the policy contract.

Total permanent disability as referred to in the policy contract is any impairment of mind or body which continuously renders it impossible for the disabled person to follow any substantially gainful occupation and the diagnosis of which is founded upon conditions which render it reasonably certain that the impairment will continue throughout the life of the person suffering from it.

The total permanent disability benefits may relate back to a date not exceeding six months prior to receipt of due proof of such total permanent disability, and any premiums becoming due after the date of such disability and within such six months, if paid, shall be refunded without interest.

Loss of Sight.

Without prejudice to any other cause of disability, it is agreed that the irreparable loss of the sight of both eyes, or the loss of both hands, or the loss of both feet, or the loss of one hand and one foot, shall be considered as total permanent disability within the meaning of the contract, and monthly installments for any of these specifically enumerated causes of total permanent disability shall accrue from the date of such total permanent disability, and any premiums becoming due after such disability, if paid, shall be refunded without interest.

If there be a loan under the policy.

Then payments on account of total permanent disability shall be adjusted accordingly.

If the policy be an endowment policy, and one or more monthly installments have been paid on account of total permanent disability, the insured may at the end of the endowment period, surrender his policy for the commuted value of installments (210 less the number paid) less any indebtedness.

Dividends. Third, the policy shall participate in and receive such dividends from sales and savings as may be determined by the director of the bureau of war risk insurance with the approval of the secretary of the treasury. Any dividend so apportioned may be taken in cash, and if not so taken, shall be left on deposit to accumulate at such rate of interest as the secretary of the treasury may determine, but at a rate never less than 3 1/2 per centum compounded and credited annually, and payable, if not previously withdrawn, at the maturity of each policy to the person entitled to its proceeds.

Incontestability. Fourth, the policies shall be incontestable from the date they take effect, except for nonpayment of premiums, and are issued free of restrictions as to travel, residence, occupation or military or naval service, except that the discharge or dismissal of the insured from the military or naval forces of the United States on the ground that he is an alien enemy, conscientious objector, or a deserter, or as guilty of mutiny, treason, spying or any offense involving moral turpitude, or willful and persistent misconduct shall terminate this insurance and bar all rights thereunder.

Cash Surrender and Loans. Fifth, cash surrender and paid-up insurance, extended insurance and policy loan provisions shall be effective only after premiums for 12 full months have been paid—all values, reserves and net single premiums being based on the American experience table of mortality, with interest at 3 1/2 per centum per annum.

Payment of Premiums. Sixth, premiums are due and payable on the first day of each calendar month in advance in legal tender of the United States of America to the treasurer of the United States in the city of Washington, District of Columbia. Premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, in advance, in which case the premium payable will be the sum of the monthly premiums for the period discounted at 3 1/2 per centum per annum. At maturity by death or otherwise the discounted value at 3 1/2 per centum per annum of the premiums paid in advance beyond the current calendar month shall be refunded to the insured, if living, otherwise to the beneficiary.

Reinstatement. Seventh, the government policies, if not surrendered for cash surrender value, may be reinstated at any time after lapse upon evidence of the insurability of the insured satisfactory to the bureau of war risk insurance, and upon the payment of all premiums in arrears, with interest from their several due dates at the rate of 6 per centum per annum, and the payment or reinstatement of any indebtedness which existed at the time of such default, with policy loan interest. However, if such indebtedness with interest would exceed the reserve of the policy at the time of application for reinstatement of said policy, then the amount of such excess shall be paid by the insured as a condition of the reinstatement of the policy.

The policies themselves are now in the hands of the government printing office, and will be issued to all those who have availed themselves of their privilege to convert the war-time term insurance into the new forms of United States government life insurance policies.

It is believed that in these converted policies the government has given to all service and ex-service men and women a policy of unusual value.

To Whom Insurance Payable.

In announcing new rulings, Director Cholmerley-Jones desires to emphasize the fact that war risk (term) insurance or United States government (converted) life insurance may now be made payable to any of the following new and enlarged group of beneficiaries: Parent, grandparent, step-parent, wife (or husband), child, step-child, adopted child, grandchild, brother, sister, half-brother, half-sister, brother through adoption, sister through adoption, stepbrother, stepsister, parent through adoption, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, brother-in-law, sister-in-law; persons who have stood in the relation of a parent to the insured for a period of one year or more prior to his enlistment; or induction of the child or children of such persons; parent, grandparent, step-parent, or parent through adoption of the insured's wife or husband.

War risk (term) insurance may be converted into United States government life insurance new or at any time within five years after the formal termination of the war by proclamation of the president.

The Alban Calendar. In the ancient Alban calendar, in which a year was represented as consisting of ten months of irregular length, April stood first with 31 days to its credit. In the calendar of Romulus it had 30 days, while Numa's twelve-month calendar assigned it to fourth place, with 29 days; and so it remained until the reformation of the calendar by Julius Caesar, when it received its former 30 days, which it has since retained.

His Drawing Powers.

"Can you draw?" an applicant for a private membership was asked. "I can't," replied the candidate; "but ten years of age I could draw ciders; at twelve, a picture; at fifteen, a hand-cart loaded with cabbage; at sixteen, an inference; at twenty, a bill of exchange. If I were an actor I believe I could draw the largest house; but being a teacher, I am content to draw a small salary!"

SALMON FLEETS SAIL FOR NORTH

"Windjammers" In Vanguard of Fish Hunters Include Some Famed Boats.

RECORD CATCH NOT EXPECTED

Many Alaska Canneries Plan to Reduce Their Pack This Year and Others May Not Open at All.

Seattle, Wash.—Big full-rigged "windjammers," some famous as American clipper ships long ago, already are spreading their sails and heading for Alaska, the vanguard of summer salmon fleets which go north every year to work with the scores of fish canneries that dot northern harbors and inlets.

Dozens of other craft, steamers, gas boats, barges and tugs, are going north with the sailing ships. Before winter they will all come plowing back with this year's fish catch canned and packed and stored in their holds.

No record salmon catch is expected this year, according to reports from Alaska. Most of the southeastern Alaska canneries expect to reduce their pack this year from one-third to one-half normal and general will set operate at all. One cause for the cut is the fact that all of last year's pack has not been sold. Low markets are given as another reason.

Short Catch Last Year.

Alaska's salmon output last year was 4,022,201 cases, the smallest since 1915. The high-water mark of Alaska's salmon years came in 1913, when, in response to a war, call for food, the canneries sent 6,037,000 cases out.

Most of the salmon are packed in southeastern Alaska, a strip of territory that juts south between northern British Columbia and the Pacific ocean. Last year southeastern Alaska fisheries turned out 3,108,331 cases, against 773,337 from central Alaska and 708,280 from far western Alaska points. The central Alaska plants extend from Cape St. Elias westward to the Alaska peninsula. The far western plants are on the shores of Bristol Bay and the Bering sea.

About 125 salmon canneries were operated in Alaska last year by nearly ninety companies. Several big concerns operated more than one plant, the Alaska Packers' association dealing with ten. Libby, McNeill & Libby were second with nine. The Northwestern Fisheries company operated seven and the Pacific American Fisheries company four.

Nearly all the boats of the fishing fleets sail north from Puget Sound, although one of the largest fleets, that of the Alaska Packers' association, makes its headquarters in San Francisco bay. The Libby, McNeill & Libby and the Northwestern company boats winter here, the Libby boats riding in the fresh water of Lake Union. The Pacific American company operates from Bellingham, Portland, South Bend, Everett, Olympia, Astoria, Anacortes and other ports and their share of fishing vessels north.

Five or six thousand men are going north to spend the summer working at the fisheries. In the fall they will come back with the boats and the catch. For several weeks passenger steamers running to Alaska have been carrying capacity lists of cannery employees. The Northwestern and the Anacortes Fisheries company, both subsidiaries of the Booth Fisheries company, will use 1,500 men in the north this year.

Quit Lecture, Says Boy Sent to Death Chair

Jesse Walker, 19, who killed Samuel Woolcock in his stationery store at 208 Wyckoff avenue, Brooklyn, when attempting to rob the store, was arraigned for sentence before Supreme Court Justice Fawcett in Brooklyn. The Justice addressed the prisoner for several minutes, speaking of the gravity of the crime, but Walker shifted his feet uneasily. Then he burst out:

"I'm not here for a lecture. I am here to be sentenced."

The Justice regarded the youth gravely for a moment and without further comment sentenced him to die in the electric chair at Sing Sing.

The best ideas in the world will not work themselves. Usually the best things have to be impressed upon folks. There's something in human nature that seems willing to fall for the nonsense of life much more readily than it takes on life's responsibilities. Call it what you will. The name you give it won't alter the facts. So the only thing left is to get under the load and carry it to success. You must not get tired. Let others grow weary and quit. As the leader and reformer you must stride on and by your dogged real combat recognition for yourself and what you stand for.—Grit.

The Movies of 1713.

On another page of this paper was printed recently an alleged newly discovered manuscript by Aristotle, philosopher on the movies. Mr. Walkley was joking, of course; but there is no joke about this extract from Swift's "Journal to Stella," dated March 27, 1713: "I went afterward to see a famous moving-picture, and I never saw anything so pretty. You see a sea ten miles wide, a town on 't'other end and ships sailing in the sea and discharging their cannon," etc.—Boston Transcript.

CONGREGATIONALISTS SEEK EMERGENCY FUND

\$3,000,000 in United Simultaneous Financial Campaign for Extension of Fund

Boston, April 19.—Emergency! That is the word that the Congregational World Movement, co-operating with the Interchurch World Movement, is crying down the line. Three million dollars—an emergency fund—is sought by the Congregational churches in their World Movement, as their share in the \$30,000,000 drive of the united simultaneous financial campaign, April 25 to May 2. A committee representing the Movement for the Congregationalists, of which Rev. Dr. Cornelius H. Patton, of Boston, home secretary of the American Board, is the head, has just announced why there is an emergency, and what the three million dollar fund is wanted for.

"Without a large emergency contribution by Congregationalists during 1920," says this group of leaders, "our missionaries will live on starvation salaries, our mission boards will accumulate heavy and inescapable debts, certain great and promising union enterprises in foreign lands will be carried, to our shame, by other denominations, at least two of our colleges at home will close their doors, and all the rest, save a fortunate few, will do their work under disastrous limitations."

The items of the emergency fund sought by the Congregational World Movement are characterized as "desperate." Here are the principal emergency situations, as touched on by Dr. Patton and his associates:

Between \$250,000 and \$350,000 is needed merely to correct an abnormal exchange. Formerly an American gold dollar would purchase two Mexican silver dollars in China, sometimes two and a half; now the gold dollar in China will buy only 84 cents in silver. Over a year ago the American Board guaranteed to its missionaries abroad that they should not suffer loss because of the exchange situation.

The cost of living, already a sore subject to many Americans, is a tragic one to Americans serving permanent institutions abroad. In Japan it has increased 125 per cent, since the beginning of the war; in the interior of Turkey it is up 300 per cent. Native workers are leaving religious service in some countries through sheer necessity. They must live and eat, and they can't do that on their present salaries of \$15 a month in South China.

The Congregational churches in America have accepted the northern section of Tientsin, but find themselves unable to go ahead there because of a lack of \$20,000 for land.

Part of the emergency lies in the Peking field of China, which Dr. Patton's committee describes as "the greatest spiritual opportunity in the history of missions in that country." Natives who desire to learn about Christianity are coming in such numbers that the missionaries are urging the native pastors to hold them back for lack of a force to care for them.

The American Board has the whole island of Mindanao, Philippines, as part of its territory, but has had to refuse requests for Christian effort for lack of money, while a whole mission field on the Malabar Coast, South India, has been placed under the American Board because the former missionaries, Germans of Switzerland and South Germany, had to leave during the war.

The total sum out of the \$3,000,000 emergency fund that will be devoted to foreign missions is \$965,000, of which \$322,000 will be turned over to the Woman's Board.

PASTORS TO BE PAID MORE

Interchurch Movement Budget Provides for their Relief.

"Pay the preacher more" is announced as one of the slogans of the financial campaign for \$3,000,000, in which thirty denominations are co-operating through the Interchurch World Movement. The financial canvass of every member of the participating denominations begins tomorrow, Sunday, April 25 and will continue until Sunday, May 3. The total amount appropriated for this purpose in the budgets of the denominations is \$20,510,209.

That additional sum, it is stated, is the least which will enable the thirty denominations taking part in the Interchurch World Movement to pay their pastors a living wage. The estimate is based on an exhaustive survey of the situation in regard to ministerial salaries conducted by the Interchurch World Movement.

According to figures compiled by this agency, only in one state of the Union are ministers receiving a living wage. California carries off the palm with an average salary to its ministers of \$1500. Next comes New Jersey with \$1278 and Massachusetts with \$1264. New York, despite the fact that a few ministers in New York City are among the most highly paid in the country, only comes fourth in the list with an average salary of \$1236—six dollars more than Connecticut pays its ministers.

Seriously one minister receives an annual salary of \$5,000 or over, while 2,653 receive less than \$500 a year, and the salaries of 7,299 range between \$300 and \$1000.

To remove red ink stains from table linen spread freshly made mustard over the stain and leave about one-half hour. Then sponge off and all trace of ink will have gone.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

NEW ENGLAND IS SPENDING MILLIONS FOR LUXURIES

Survey of Massachusetts City Reveals Astonishing Facts

Billions for tobacco; billions for automobiles; and just over five cents a head for religious education! That's how we Americans are spending our money every year.

The country that 100 years ago pledged through James Ogle "millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute" is today burning and racing away those millions and trying to buy its soul's salvation with the price of a lead pencil.

These figures don't lie. They are not the inventions of calmly howling. They are the sad totals of carefully compiled statistics just made public by the Interchurch World Movement.

As many are unfamiliar with this "movement," which is fast beating its way to the impetus that in

the inhabitants were members of the Protestant churches; in 1918, when the population had grown to 51,000, 13 per cent of the people were members of Protestant churches. In other words, in not quite thirty years the Protestant church membership was raised by just a fraction more than one per cent, while in the same period the population of the city more than quadrupled. Furthermore, statistics show that in the last 8 years the number of new members has fallen off considerably. Of course it must not be forgotten that every third person in Malden is foreign born; every second foreign-born man comes from a non-English-speaking country, every sixth foreign-born resident cannot read or write English; every 20th resident of Malden over 10 years

ago, no matter where born, cannot read or write English. Sound like a report on a backwoods settlement, doesn't it?

The figures on Malden Sunday School attendance are significantly symbols of an ailing public conscience. Out of 1430 Sunday School children, 8.1 per cent attended 97 per cent of the time; 6.9 per cent attended 83 per cent of the time; 10.2 per cent attended 77 per cent of the time; and 12.6 per cent attended 60 per cent of the time. The other 65.2 per cent of the children attended less than 50 per cent of the time. In other words, over half the children supposedly

going to prove an Archimedean lever to raise the religious standard of all nations to the proper height, the basic principles may be explained here.

The Interchurch World Movement came into being a year ago when 135 members of the Foreign Missions Board of the Presbyterian Church, South, met in New York city and boldly declared that the time had come for churches of all denominations to get together and put themselves on an efficiency basis.

The challenge was taken up by practically all the churches in America and under the impressive title already mentioned they have set

themselves the task of discovering the facts concerning the world's mental and spiritual needs; of building a program based on these needs, and of rounding up workers and money to carry it through.

In order to be fair to every American, the Movement is making its research in all parts of the country, through workers on the ground. It is of interest to us in New England, therefore, to learn the results of the "survey" of a representative New England town, with as good a showing as any other town in America.

The first survey to be completed by the Movement is that of Malden, Mass. It is not in any sense an "expose" of that town's religious and civic progress or lack of it; it simply happened that there was more or less "machinery" at hand there, through the cooperation of the local Council of Religious Education, for beginning the nation-wide probe in Malden.

going to Sunday School missed a half year's attendance and instruction. The survey spared the Sunday School teachers no more than it spared the parents and children. As a result, some startling facts came to light.

First of all, Malden children are being taught religion by other children, their own ages. Think of it! Truly Malden avouches an unprecedented faith in the Biblical statement that wisdom is revealed only to "babes."

Out of 361 teachers in the Sunday Schools, 52 per cent were from 13 to 20 years of age; 22 per cent were from 21 to 30; 7 per cent were from 30 to 40; and 3 per cent were from 40 to 50.

"But think of the expense of maintaining a paid corps of college-bred teachers in the Sunday Schools," some argue. "In these days of high costs."

That's all right about the high

costs, but don't forget, too, that souls are getting more expensive all the time. And don't forget either what was said at the beginning of this article about the large amount of money spent on luxuries. These people whose children are trying to absorb salvation from mere "babes" are putting the price of a complete college education into automobiles and cigars, and other more useful but not exactly uplifting things.

For example, every year we spend for candy \$72,000,000; for coffee we spend \$152,000,000; \$418,000,000 goes for patent medicines; \$42,000,000 for cigar boxes without the cigars; \$31,600,000 for lead pencils; and \$26,000,000 for tobacco pipes.

Compared with these figures, the request of the Interchurch World Movement that the American people give, for a five-year program, through all their denominations \$24,000,000 for religious education seems modest enough in all conscience.

Devices on Old Playing Cards.

In the seventeenth century English cards were embellished with heraldic designs. The king of clubs bore the coat of arms of the pope of Rome. Spades, diamonds and hearts were adorned respectively with the armorial devices of the kings of France, Spain and England.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

PER CAPITA COSTS OF TEACHING VARIOUS STUDIES IN A TYPICAL CITY

HOUSEHOLD ARTS \$1.00
MUSIC \$1.00
SCIENCE \$1.00
MATHEMATICS \$1.00
PHYSICS \$1.00
CHEMISTRY \$1.00
ENGLISH \$1.00
HISTORY \$1.00
GEOGRAPHY \$1.00
ART OF LIVING \$1.00

\$2.50 FOR HOUSEHOLD ARTS
\$1.00 FOR THE ART OF LIVING

"Religion," says this remarkable report, "does not occupy a dominant place in the life of the 51,000 Malden citizens."

The birth-rate is greater among the Jewish residents than among either Catholic or Protestant.

"There is a larger percentage of Russians than of any other foreign nationality."

"The Protestants of Malden are dying off."

This last startling fact is accounted for in two ways. First, the number of Protestant homes and Protestant children is larger than Catholic or Jewish, but the average number of children in them is smaller than is the case in either the Catholic or the Jewish homes. The second reason is that the Protestant churches of Malden have made practically no gains in membership among the newcomers to the city from year to year. The survey shows that in 1899, when the population was 11,725 only 11.5% of

costs, but don't forget, too, that souls are getting more expensive all the time. And don't forget either what was said at the beginning of this article about the large amount of money spent on luxuries. These people whose children are trying to absorb salvation from mere "babes" are putting the price of a complete college education into automobiles and cigars, and other more useful but not exactly uplifting things.

For example, every year we spend for candy \$72,000,000; for coffee we spend \$152,000,000; \$418,000,000 goes for patent medicines; \$42,000,000 for cigar boxes without the cigars; \$31,600,000 for lead pencils; and \$26,000,000 for tobacco pipes.

Compared with these figures, the request of the Interchurch World Movement that the American people give, for a five-year program, through all their denominations \$24,000,000 for religious education seems modest enough in all conscience.

Devices on Old Playing Cards.

In the seventeenth century English cards were embellished with heraldic designs. The king of clubs bore the coat of arms of the pope of Rome. Spades, diamonds and hearts were adorned respectively with the armorial devices of the kings of France, Spain and England.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

PER CAPITA COSTS OF TEACHING VARIOUS STUDIES IN A TYPICAL CITY

HOUSEHOLD ARTS \$1.00
MUSIC \$1.00
SCIENCE \$1.00
MATHEMATICS \$1.00
PHYSICS \$1.00
CHEMISTRY \$1.00
ENGLISH \$1.00
HISTORY \$1.00
GEOGRAPHY \$1.00
ART OF LIVING \$1.00

\$2.50 FOR HOUSEHOLD ARTS
\$1.00 FOR THE ART OF LIVING

"Religion," says this remarkable report, "does not occupy a dominant place in the life of the 51,000 Malden citizens."

The birth-rate is greater among the Jewish residents than among either Catholic or Protestant.

"There is a larger percentage of Russians than of any other foreign nationality."

"The Protestants of Malden are dying off."

This last startling fact is accounted for in two ways. First, the number of Protestant homes and Protestant children is larger than Catholic or Jewish, but the average number of children in them is smaller than is the case in either the Catholic or the Jewish homes. The second reason is that the Protestant churches of Malden have made practically no gains in membership among the newcomers to the city from year to year. The survey shows that in 1899, when the population was 11,725 only 11.5% of

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always Bears the Signature of J. C. Ayer & Co.

Signature of J. C. Ayer & Co.

Charles M. Cole,
PHARMACIST,
802 THAMES STREET
Two Doors North of Post Office
NEWPORT, R. I.

WATER
ALL PERSONS desiring of having water introduced into their residence or place of business should make application to the office, Marlborough Street, near Adams.

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY
"Oh, mother, what do they mean by blue?"
And what do they mean by gray?"
I heard from the lips of a little child
As she bounded in from her play,
The mother's eyes were filled with tears,
She turned to her darling fair
And smoothed away from the sunny brow
The treasure of golden hair.

"Why, mother's eyes are blue, my dear,
And grandpa's hair is gray,
And the love we bear our darling child
Grows stronger every day."
"But what do they mean?" maintained the child,
"For I saw two cripples today,"
And one of them said he had fought for the blue,
The other had fought for the gray."

The one of the blue had lost a leg,
And the other had but one arm,
And both seemed worn and weary and sad,
Yet their greeting was kind and warm.
They told of the battles in days gone by,
Till it made my blood run chill,
The leg was lost in the Wilderness fight,
And the arm on Malvern Hill.

"They sat on the stone by the farm-yard gate
And talked for an hour or more,
Till their eyes grew bright and their hearts seemed warm.
With fighting their battles o'er;
And parted at last with a friendly grasp.
In a kindly brotherly way,
Each making God to speed the time
Unfolding the blue and the gray."

Then the mother thought of other days
Two stalwart boys from her riven;
How they'd knelt at her side, and, lifting prayer,
"Our Father, who art in Heaven,"
How one was the gray, and the other the blue,
How they passed away from sight,
And had gone to the land where gray and blue
Merge in tints of celestial light.

And she answered her darling with golden hair
While her heart was sorely wrung
With thoughts awakened in that sad hour
By her innocent prattling tongue:
"The blue and the gray are the colors of God;
They are seen in the sky at even,
And many a noble, gallant soul
Has found them their passports to Heaven."

E. L. S.

A FINE DISCUSSION
"Very interesting conversation in here?" asked papa, suddenly thrusting his head through the conservatory window, where Ethel, Mr. Tomkins and little Eva sat very quietly.
"Yes, indeed," said Ethel, ready on the instant with a reply. "Mr. Tomkins and I were discussing our kith and kin, weren't we, Eva?"
"Yeth, they wath," replied little Eva. "Mr. Monkhin thaid 'May I have a kith?' and Ethel said, 'You kin.'"
—Vancouver Daily Province.

THEN HE FAINTED
An Irishman coming out of ether in the ward after an operation, exclaimed audibly: "Thank God! That is over!" "Don't be too sure," said the man in the next bed, "they left a sponge in me and had to cut me open again!" And the patient on the other side said, "Why, they had to open me, too, to find one of their instruments. Just then the surgeon who had operated on the Irishman, stuck his head in the door and yelled, 'Has anybody seen my hat?'" Pat fainted.

WHAT'S THE USE?
Weep and you're called a baby,
Laugh and you're called a fool.
Yield and you're called a coward,
Stand and you're called a mule.
Smile and they call you silly,
Frown and they call you gruff.
Put on a front like a millionaire
And some guy calls you bluff.

PRESCRIBING
Mrs. Knagg—My husband and I are both suffering from nervous prostration. Don't you think we had better go to some sanitarium?
The Wise Doctor—Try a few months in one yourself first. That might prove quite sufficient.—Exchange.

Young Mrs. Wombat doesn't want her husband to go hunting.
Why not?
Says he's such a dear that somebody is bound to take a shot at him by mistake.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Memoranda in Glass.
A reader tells us that with the use of gum tragacanth, allowing a week of drying, two sheets of glass can be joined with a sheet of paper between them, without the slightest staining of the paper. It is suggested that this provides a new and useful means of making paper weights and other glass trinkets with calendars, etc., unbedded in them. The gum while still wet, appears to have stained the paper; but on tracing of this disappears as the glass is out proceeds.—Scientific American.

VICE PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITIES

By Roy K. Moulton

There has been considerable talk lately to the effect that nobody has stepped forward and announced himself as a favorite son for the Vice Presidency. It has been claimed by those not in the know that Vice Presidential Number is scarce.

The office of Vice President has always been a salaried position for some man who has worked hard all his life and has sought repose in a place where the reporters would never find him and where he might sit and think over his past life undisturbed. For a complete rest the doctors have always prescribed the Vice Presidency. It is as good as a sanitarium and almost as expensive.

If he had been the Vice President of the Pennsylvania Coal and Oil Company, or the Vice President of the Washington Money Wrench Company, his name would have been recognized at once. But the Vice Presidency of the United States? That's not a business. That's a retreat.

It has been the custom to chloroform some respectable citizen who lived in a doubtful State and nominate him while he was unconscious and unable to defend himself. But this year it is going to be different.

There is a luxurious crop of Vice Presidential possibilities this year. Alvin W. Buehler, postmaster at Smoke River, Oregon, has announced his candidacy.

Lyeung T. Gillingham of North Fork, Nebraska, is a candidate on either ticket. He has a daughter teaching school in Baltimore and he would like to be near her.

Witherspoon F. Clapsaddle of Pine Ridge, Kentucky, seeks the nomination. He was president of the Pine Ridge Democratic Club for twelve years, buying all the oleoath uniforms at his own expense, as well as the torches, and he believes he is entitled to recognition to fill out his career.

Gillingham 'Feel has decided to retire from the hay, grain and feed business at Squantum, Mass., and rest up. His wife and family have always wanted to go to the top of the Washington Monument and have urged him to run for Vice President.

LIFE AT COLLEGE

We always regretted not having a college education. It has seemed such a nice accomplishment to be on speaking terms with the dear dead philosophers and the dear dead philosophers.

We should like to have sat at the educational feast and passed our plate for more Plato. We never really understood why Socrates drank hemlock in a day when there were so many better things to drink. And we wish we knew the origin of the glittering remark to the effect that "in the bright lexicon of youth there is no such word as 'Kant.'"

Similarly, we wish we could pull the trigger of trigonometry or wave the glorious Fourth dimension. We wish we understood why water is H₂O and why liquor is Hard-to-Order.

But the higher learning is a closed book to us. We don't know the difference between the binomial theorem and a pair of binoculars, between the Tutors of England and the tutors of Yale.

The other day, however, we read that twenty seniors at Princeton had never kissed a girl. Now we feel better.

We didn't realize what sacrifices have to be made in order to get an education. How sad it must be to let an opportunity slip merely for the sake of grabbing a diploma. What's the use of knowing how to extract the cube root of 964,214, if you have to close your eyes to 964,214 pretty girls?

Going to Princeton must be almost as bad as going to a monastery. It's all right to be educated, but these seniors should be told that the only way to solve the kissing problem is to solve it individually. And the only way to solve it individually is by putting two and two together.

NOT TRUE 'GENIUS'

"Wonder Children" Merely Intellectually Precocious.

In Most Cases They Are Possessors of an Abnormally Retentive Memory —Do Not Necessarily Die Young.

A few days ago there appeared an account of the doings of Samuel Reschewski, a wonderful chess player, eight years old, who is confounding Berlin with his uncanny knowledge and skill.

These "wonder children" always arouse special interest, and, as many explanations are put forward to account for their apparent genius, there are glowing forebodings as to their meeting with an early death.

There have been many "wonder children" in the past, and it is strange, though true, that quite a large proportion have lived to the average age.

In recent years there have been a number of child evangelists who have startled the world by their eloquence and theology. In the United States a few years ago a boy nine years old attempted to convert the whole country, and when ten years old he was actually appointed minister of a church in North Carolina.

In Great Britain there are records of a child twelve years old who preached in a Baptist church at Portsmouth, and a small boy who, at the tender age of three, began preaching to crowded audiences and continued to do so until well after ten years old.

In the case of such prodigies, their talents consist chiefly in an abnormal, retentive memory, and, provided that their temperaments are not emotional, they stand the mental strain exceedingly well, though there is, of course, the danger attached to the excessive physical strain which they frequently undergo.

To this type belong those children who learn rapidly by heart such things as the tunes, words and numbers of all hymns in the ancient and modern hymn-book. It is such children, with a high development of one faculty, who most often meet with early death, and maybe it was in such cases that old saying, "The wise die young" had its origin.

But the child chess player in Berlin belongs rather to the type of intellectual precocity, such as the learned child of Lubeck of the early part of the eighteenth century. This child could recite the whole of the Old and New Testaments before he was two years old, and a little later he was an authority on religious history and dogma. He mastered also ancient and modern geography and history and several languages before his death at the age of four years.

A contemporary of this wonderful child was fluent in five languages before he was five, and translated the Hebrew Bible into Latin and French at the age of eight. He survived until he was nineteen.

Historical and clinical evidence are both definite in showing that "wonder children" are no more liable than other children to die young, nor is it found that children who assimilate knowledge readily and retain it show any undue signs of fatigue.

The great point in the case of children marked by special brilliance is to avoid any attempt at making the brilliance apply to everything, for in so doing the existing brilliance in the one special direction may tend to disappear. In the same way those who are intellectually brilliant must not be forced to become industrious in a practical way, for such interference invariably brings on over-strain and breakdown.

How's This, "Pedestrian?"
It was an lanky black night and we were riding along a country road, when we saw a railroad crossing ahead. We stopped about a hundred feet from the tracks and peered through the brush and trees that lined the road. There on the track we saw a light moving toward us. The driver wished to move on, but I, being very nervous, objected loudly, so we waited at least five minutes. The light kept drawing nearer, but the driver in disgust insisted upon crossing, saying it was probably a slow freight. But again I shrieked loudly, for I knew train lights were so deceiving at night and it must be nearly upon us by now. We continued waiting in the darkness for the train to pass, and as the light drew nearer we discovered our locomotive to be nothing more than a man coming down the track with a lantern.—Chicago Tribune.

The "Lion D'Arras."
A Paris dispatch announces the disappearance of one of the last of the war newspapers—the Lion d'Arras. These war area sheets, which did so much to cheer and encourage the inhabitants of the stricken towns and countryside, will be looked upon in the future as one of the most interesting products of the war years. The Lion d'Arras appeared in the city at a time when the enemy was within a few hundred yards from the walls. The founder of the paper was the Abbe Guerrin, who continued its editor during the 172 weeks of its existence.

The Difference.
Little Ethel—What's the leap year custom, mother?
Her Mother—It's the custom that allows a woman to propose to a man instead of putting herself to the trouble of making the man propose.

Playing Safe.
Percy Noddies says that when he asked the capitalist's daughter if she thought it would kill her to give him a word of encouragement, she said she didn't, but there was no use taking a foolish risk.—Dallas News.

HEADRESS IS FAD

Adornment of Hair Is Important, French Modistes Believe.

Makers of Gowns Take into Consideration What Is to Be Worn on the Head.

Headresses are receiving more and more attention from the greatest French dressmakers. In the past, writes a Paris fashion authority, the woman who wanted to complete her evening toilette by a headress was compelled to search through the shops for a suitable one, but this was not always easy to find. Often the only reward for such a shopping trip was the finding of a hair ornament that did not in the least carry out the idea of the costume.

Now the maker of the evening gown designs a headress to accompany it, so that it is no longer a matter of wearing anything that one may happen to pick up in a shop. As a result, the headress is becoming more and more important.

Polnet shows great art in these. M. Worth makes beautiful draped turbans without crowns to complete his evening dresses. He uses the chin chain as well as dangling earrings on his turbans, the whole adding a note of great brilliancy to the costume.

We may expect to see quantities of tulle and silk used in hats for some time to come, due largely to the ruined condition of the straw industry. Beaux combine tulle and lace with remarkable skill. A pretty example of



Rebox evening hat of black tulle and Chantilly lace. High Greek coiffure supported by a headress consisting of embroidered bands done in jewels and gold threads.

her method is seen in an evening hat which has the crown tulle draped over the hair like a cap and allowed to fall in two soft loops at the back. To this is set a delicately platted lace brim.

CUTAWAY SWEATER IN STYLE

Latest Fashion Is Dashing and Different From Many Others That Were Popular.

Sweaters grow prettier and prettier. From being a merely utilitarian article, donned for warmth in camp or on a sailboat, or after a game of tennis, the sweater has come to be the very pivotal point of the summer costume. Everything else is planned and purchased to match the charming sweater thought first of all on account of its stunning style or its appealing color. And, of course, there must be several sport costumes to go with the several sweaters every woman now has to have. There is the sweater for roughing it in camp, and there is the sweater for posing about on the country club veranda—and between are many other varieties of sweaters.

Newest of the new is the cutaway slip-on. Needless to prophesy that this sweater will have a tremendous vogue. It is so smart, so dashing and so different from other sweaters that have gone before that its vogue is predicted. The gay little cutaway fastens on the shoulders with pearl buttons and buttonholes and neckline, armhole and turned-up lower edge are finished with crochet stitch in contrasting color. The sweater itself is knitted—an easy stitch with which every woman who has knitted war sweaters is familiar.

The ribbed section at the front of the waistline makes the little cutaway jacket fit like a glove and the cutaway extension is turned up and caught with buttons, making pockets—into which nothing must be put, however, for fear of spoiling the trim line of the sweater.

Novel House Dress.

A love of a house dress is of rainbow pink velvet and chinchilla. The frock is of knee length with a chinchilla band about the hem. This same fur makes collars and cuffs. There are cartridge pants over the hips. The gown laps kimono fashion and is held fast by a string of gold and emerald silk cords.

Town With No Streets.

The smallest dependence of France is Isle d'Heule, situated at the east of Bella Isle. Its population is 235. They do not speak French, but Celtic. Fishing is the principal industry, and they are provided with food at an inn managed by the women. The town has no streets.

FIGHT DISEASES AND WORM PESTS

Trouble Begins in Garden as Soon as Seeds Are Planted in Vegetable Garden.

Plants Suffer If Soil Is Not Sifted—Weather Is Also Important Factor—Quite Essential to Prepare Good Seed Bed.

MANY CAUSES OF AILMENTS

From the time the seeds of garden crops are put into the ground until the crops are harvested a succession of diseases and insect enemies may appear, each of which must be fought by the methods that experience has shown to work best in the particular case.

Diseases of plants are due to many causes. Plants suffer if the soil is not sifted to them. It may be too rich or too poor or too heavy or too light, or it may contain too much or too little water. It may lack lime and humus. Some vegetables, such as spinach and cauliflower, thrive in cool weather and do poorly in midsummer, while others, like tomatoes and lima beans, are hot-weather plants. Excessive heat produces wilting or tipburn. Too much water in the soil keeps the roots from the air they need and causes a sickly, yellow growth. Fertilizers in excess or used carelessly may burn the leaves, injure the roots, or prevent seed from germinating.

It always is important to have the soil deeply plowed or spaded and made loose and light with plenty of well-rotted manure or compost and to keep the ground cultivated so that the surface will not become hard or weedy. Use the best seed to be had.

Sanitation. Neatness, cleanliness, and order in the garden help in the fight against insects and diseases. As a general rule, the residue of the garden, such as cornstalks, potato tops, etc., are to be turned under to improve the soil. Do this promptly, so that insects and disease spores may not be harbored by the rubbish. In some cases, which will be pointed out later, diseased vegetable remains should be taken out of the garden and burned. Weeds in the garden and around it harbor both insects and diseases, particularly if the weeds are related to the cultivated plants.

Just as soon as any crop is gathered, spade up the ground, and plant something else. Except in the extreme North, rye or oats can be sown to give winter cover.

Grop Rotation.

Farmers have found that by rotating their crops they reduce the injury from plant diseases and insects and also increase the fertility of the soil. This principle applies to the home garden, where, if possible, it will be better to make a new plan each year, placing each vegetable where some other grew the year before—peas on the old tomato ground, beets and carrots after the corn, etc. The details of this rotation must vary in each case according to the climate, soil and vegetables grown and the diseases and insects to be guarded against.

Rootknots on Lettuce—Similar Galls Are Formed by This Pest on the Roots of Nearly All Vegetables.

and sow it liberally to get a good stand, but thin out the plants, as overcrowded plants are in much greater danger of becoming diseased than those that receive plenty of air and sunshine.

The diseases which cause most loss are due to fungi and bacteria. Fungi and bacteria are plants, though usually exceedingly small. The disease-producing forms live on or in our vegetables and fruits, feeding on them and causing the various blights, rots, and spots of which we complain.

Fungi and bacteria grow and multiply rapidly when conditions suit them. Instead of seeds they form spores, which are minute bodies produced in great numbers, to be spread by wind, water, or other agencies, and, like seeds, these spores may germinate, grow into a plant or fruit, and start a new center of disease.

The weather has an important influence on the development of fungous diseases, moisture and warmth being necessary.

True insects are small creatures, which in the adult stage have rather hard bodies divided into three portions, head, thorax (chest), and abdomen (belly). They have a single pair of antennae or "feelers," normally three pairs of legs, and usually one or two pairs of wings. Among injurious forms of true insects are beetles, butterflies, moths, sawflies, ants, grasshoppers, plant-hugs, thrips and plant-lice.

Other small creatures in a general way are popularly classified as insects, such as sowbugs, red spiders, mites, and thousand-legged "worms." Insects are classified into (1) chewing or biting forms, which devour leaves and other portions of plants; and (2) sucking forms, which injure and destroy plants by sucking the vital life juices. For the first class, arsenicals are the best remedies; for the second class contact poisons are used.

Gardeners should learn to know the insects which are useful in destroying injurious insects. Prominent among these is the convergent ladybird. It destroys not only all forms of garden plant-lice but the eggs of various insects, such as the Colorado potato beetle. Other beneficial insects are wasps, ichneumon and chalcids flies (minute, wasp-like insects), ground beetles, soldier bugs, syrphus flies, tachina flies, and lace-wing flies. But for the natural enemies of the potato

beetle, cabbage worms, army worms and similar pests, all vegetable crops probably would be failures.

Prevention. The gardener who starts with a clean soil may do much to keep insects and diseases out, and thus save the trouble and cost of applying sprays. Prevention is better than cure, especially in the home garden, which usually must be planted on the same ground year after year.

Some of the worst garden troubles are brought in on the roots of plants and remain in the soil to attack the next crop. So in buying plants of any kind one should be sure that they are healthy and free from insects. The roots should be clean and fibrous, not swollen or knotted. Southern gardeners in particular should be on the watch against root-knot. Cabbage and cauliflower plants should be inspected for clubroot and sweet potato plants for blackrot. Irish potatoes should be treated for scab before planting. Control insects that spread plant diseases.

Many insects not only attack the crops directly but also carry plant diseases. Thus, the striped cucumber, squash, melons and related plants; plant-lice carry the cucumber mosaic, the potato flea-beetle, the bacterial wilt, and various other insects occasionally carry spores from diseased to healthy plants.

Avoid Wounding Plants. In cultivating or working around plants, avoid wounding or breaking them. In pruning make a clean, close cut. In harvesting fruits and vegetables that are to be stored, handle with the greatest care to avoid bruising, as decay most frequently begins where the natural protective covering is broken. Certain insects, such as the potato tuber moth, also gain access at such points.

Neatness, cleanliness, and order in the garden help in the fight against insects and diseases. As a general rule, the residue of the garden, such as cornstalks, potato tops, etc., are to be turned under to improve the soil. Do this promptly, so that insects and disease spores may not be harbored by the rubbish. In some cases, which will be pointed out later, diseased vegetable remains should be taken out of the garden and burned. Weeds in the garden and around it harbor both insects and diseases, particularly if the weeds are related to the cultivated plants.

Just as soon as any crop is gathered, spade up the ground, and plant something else. Except in the extreme North, rye or oats can be sown to give winter cover.

Grop Rotation.

Farmers have found that by rotating their crops they reduce the injury from plant diseases and insects and also increase the fertility of the soil. This principle applies to the home garden, where, if possible, it will be better to make a new plan each year, placing each vegetable where some other grew the year before—peas on the old tomato ground, beets and carrots after the corn, etc. The details of this rotation must vary in each case according to the climate, soil and vegetables grown and the diseases and insects to be guarded against.

POULTRY NOTES

Keep the house and yard clean.

Provide roosts and dropping boards.

Feed table and kitchen waste to the hens.

Provide a nest for each four or five hens.

Give a heavier feed of grain in the evening.

Give a light feed of grain in the morning.

Let the hens help themselves to a dry mash.

Cather eggs daily; market at least twice a week.

Keep standard-bred poultry. It is more profitable.

Keep poultry free from lice and the house free from mites.

Feed grain in straw or other litter to make the hens scratch for it.

Grow green crops in the poultry yards if they are not in permanent soil.

Build substantial, comfortable poultry houses, but make them as inexpensive as possible.

Hatch early. Early hatched chicks live better, grow better, and the pullets make fall and winter layers.

Sudden fright and excitement at once tell on the egg crop. Never allow strange dogs about where the hens are.

If you have had little or no experience in poultry keeping, start in a small way. Then increase as your experience and success warrant.

Don't let roosters run with the hens after the breeding season is over. The hens will lay just as well and the eggs will be infertile and will keep better.

Many farmers say that labor and time saved in looking after one incubator rather than 15 or 20 setting hens, is enough to make the purchase or an incubator practical.

Genuine Nutmeg.

Nutmegs are kernels of the fruit of a tree cultivated in Sumatra, Java, and the West Indies. The shape and size of this fruit resembles a peach and, when ripe, it easily splits in two parts, showing the kernel (or nutmeg) and mace, which surrounds it.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

